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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Vol. 43, No. 25. Whole No. 1130 DECEMBER 16, 1911 Price 10 Cents

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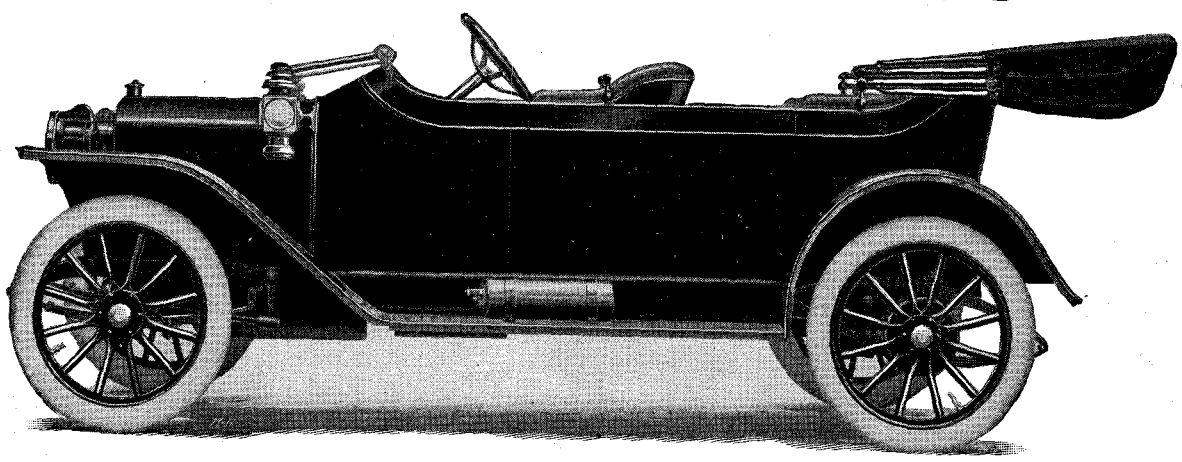

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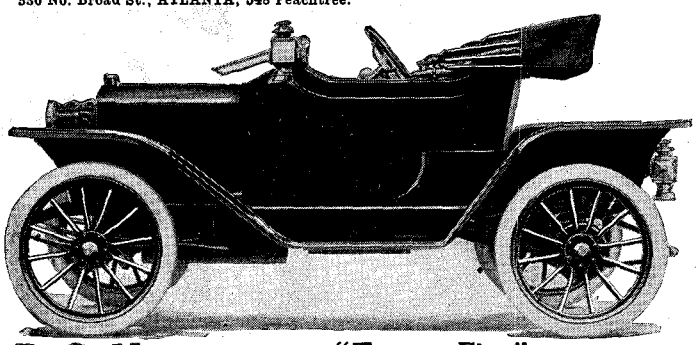

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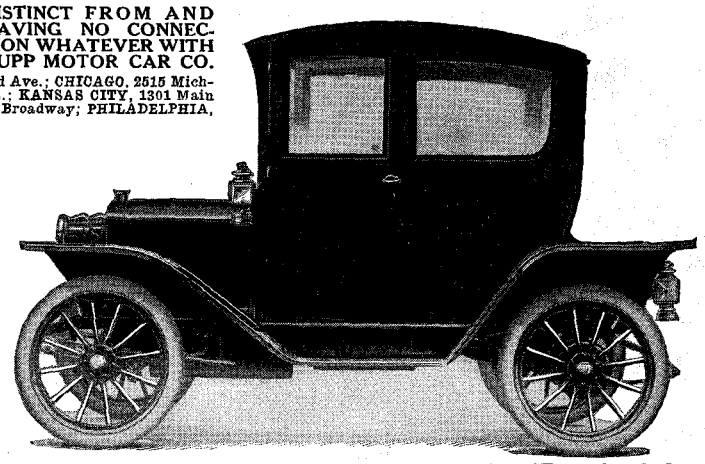

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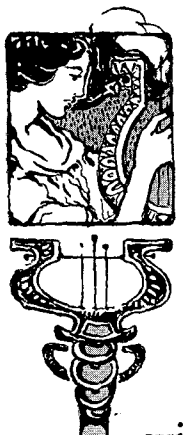

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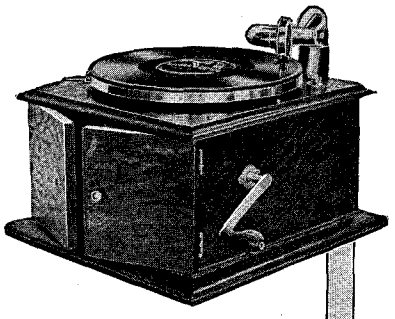

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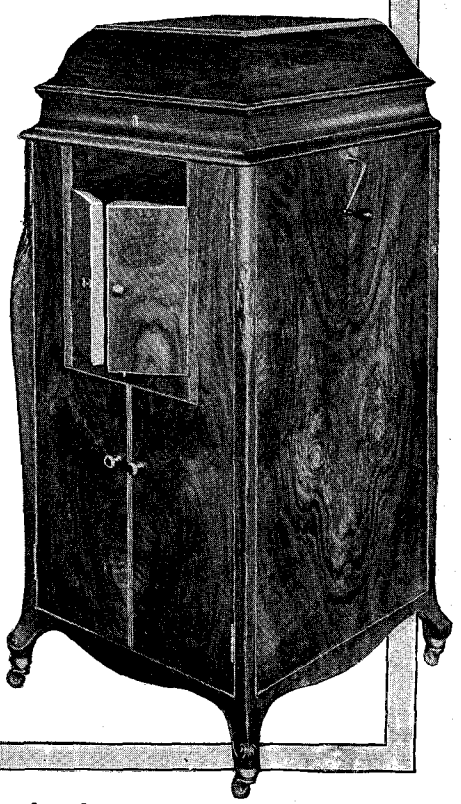

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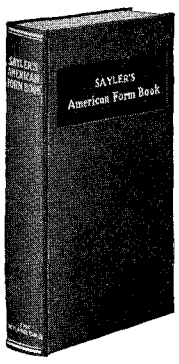

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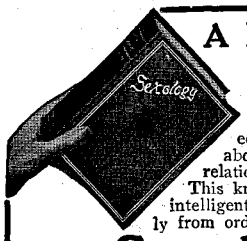

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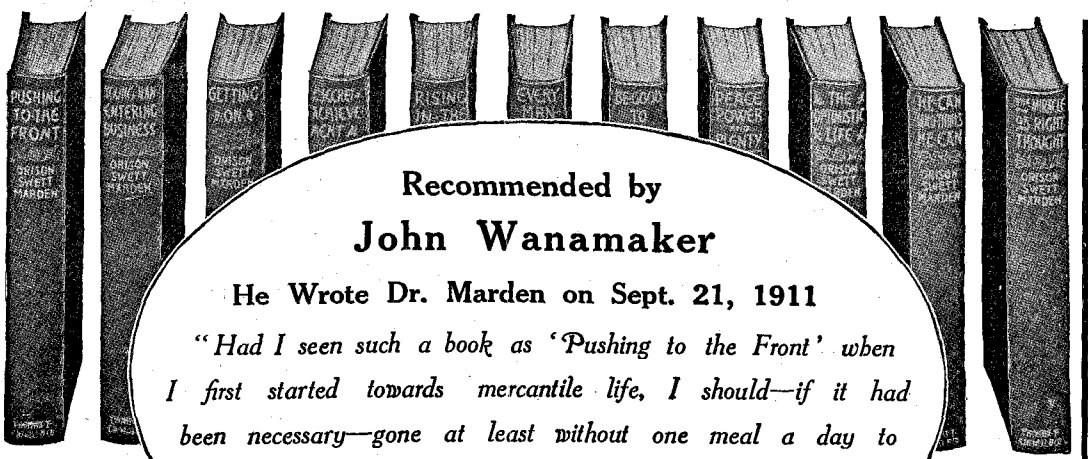

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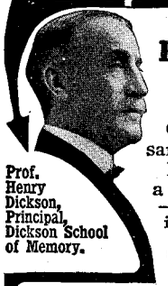

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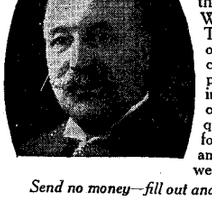

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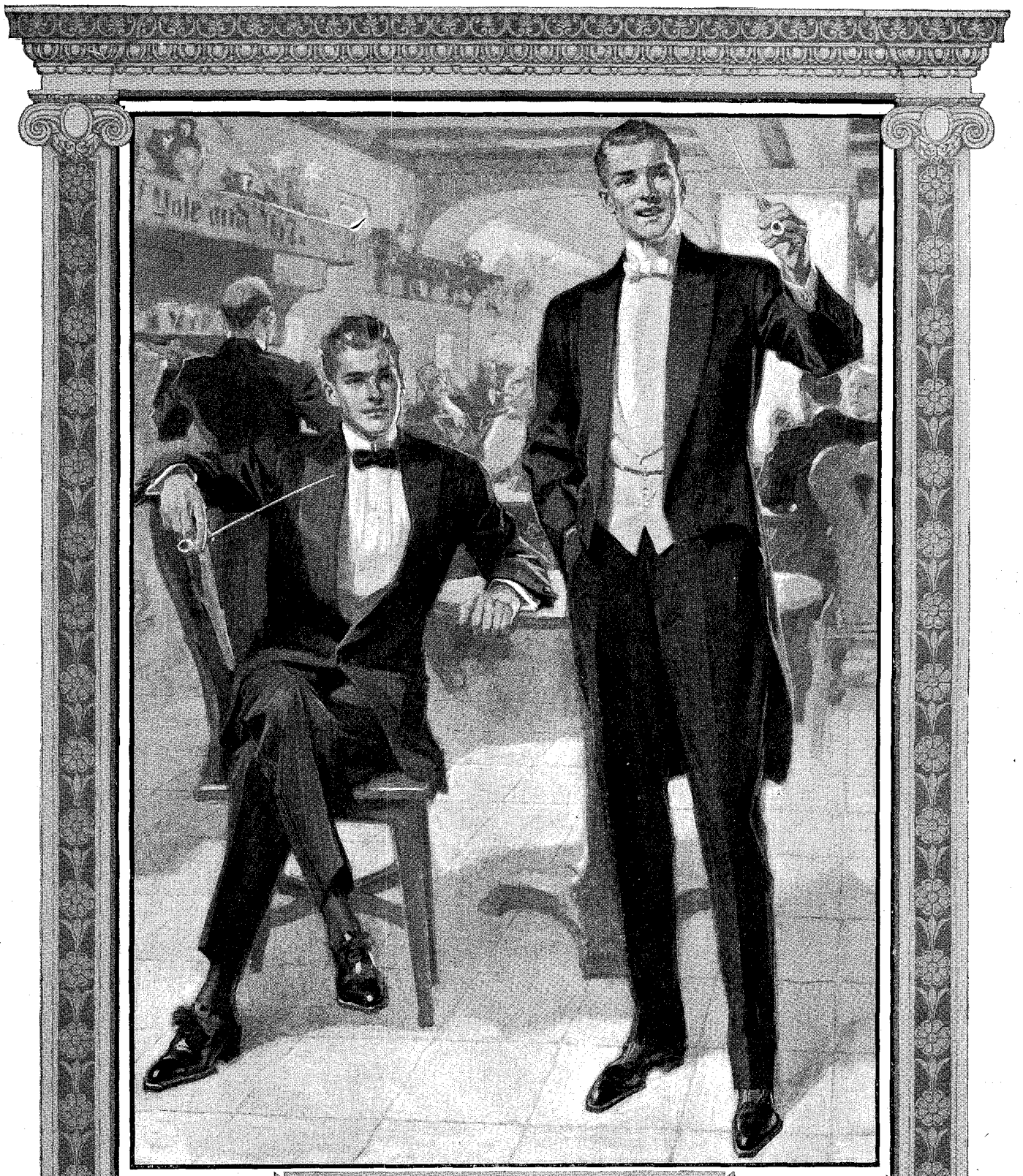

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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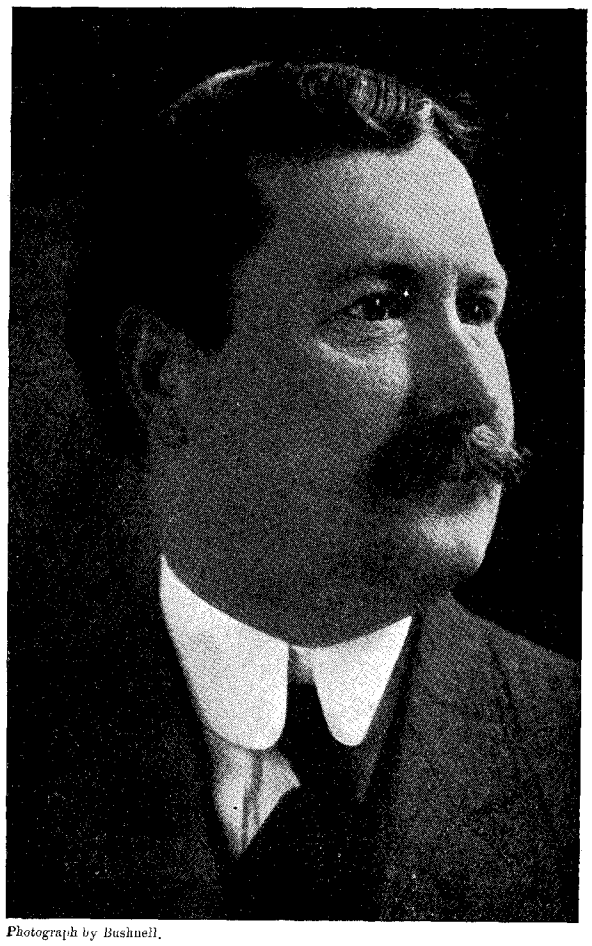
TOPICS OF THE DAY

LABOR'S REPUDIATION OF THE DYNAMITER

THE MARTYR'S CROWN demanded by the brothers McNamara for their sufferings in labor's name seems to be rather rudely denied them by the leaders of the very class whose cause the brothers were trying to elevate by blasts of dynamite. "I have given my life to the work of building up unionism," says John J. McNamara, under a fifteen-year sentence for complicity in the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works, "and what I have done I have done in the belief that circumstances justified me in all my actions." "I did what I did for principle," declares his brother, James B. McNamara, who confest to the murderous blowing-up of the Los Angeles *Times* building, and was sentenced last week to life imprisonment. Yet before sentence was pronounced, Los Angeles dispatches tell us, Judge Bordwell received hundreds of telegrams from labor organizations in all parts of the country urging him to show no leniency in dealing with the self-confest criminals, but to punish them to the limit of the law. Detective Burns himself declares that "nine-tenths of the total membership of the labor body in this country was absolutely out of sympathy with, and opposed to, the course of action pursued by the McNamara brothers."



Photograph by Bushnell.

WILLIAM J. BURNS.

"They are even greater traitors to the cause of humanity than Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold," exclaims Calvin Wyatt, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, speaking in his New York office. "They committed their crimes as individuals. Labor-unions do not foster crimes," declares Samuel T. Penna, ex-secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor. "The worst enemy of labor could not have conceived of anything worse," says Adolph Kummer, president of the Central Labor Council in Cincinnati; "these men should be strung up." Their offense against society, says Frank Farrington, member of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, "will act as a blighting curse on the organized labor movement for many years to come." "We have been badly buncoed," exclaims Albert Hibbert, of Fall River, Mass., secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union of America. "The fact that we occasionally find a fiend incarnate wearing the badge of union labor," remarks J. J. Jones, vice-president of the California Federation of Shopmen, "does not indicate in the least that organized labor stands for violence." "John J. McNamara may be thankful for getting off with fifteen years. He ought to go up for life, at least," declares Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who figured as a principal, and was acquitted, in the famous and somewhat similar Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. To an interviewer in Denver Mr. Moyer goes on to say of the Los Angeles case:

"Organized labor was not on trial, but was only defending men who had declared their innocence to the world. If the McNamaras deceived the great family of wage-workers who believed in their innocence, then organized labor can not be held responsible.

"Even the bitterest enemy of organized labor will hesitate before charging that the 200,000 of men and women who compose the organized labor movement of this country had knowledge of the guilt of the McNamaras or that the leaders of the labor movement indorsed the committing of the terrible crimes to which the McNamaras have pleaded guilty.

"But the plea entered by the McNamaras will not check the onward march of unionism, for the wage-workers as a class are

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coming to realize that united action in the industrial field offers the only means of bettering their conditions as wage-workers."

"If capital punishment were ever justified, it would be in this case," affirms John Williams, national president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers—an organi-

GROSSLY DECEIVED—WASN'T A LAMB, AFTER ALL.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

zation quite separate and distinct from the Structural Steel and Bridge Workers' Union, of which John J. McNamara was secretary-treasurer. Both organizations, however, are members of the American Federation of Labor. "Traitors to labor" is an epithet hurled at the brothers from innumerable labor-union sources. Victor Berger, Socialist member of Congress, describes the McNamara confession as "the greatest blow that has ever come to the Gompers-Mitchell school of unionism." He goes on to say:

"This school never wanted to abolish capitalism and to introduce Socialism. All the 'pure and simpler' wants is to add a few cents to the workers' wages, and not hoping much from the ballot and independent political action, the desperate character readily turns to desperate acts.

"This case will teach the pure and simplers that the ballot is infinitely more powerful than the dynamite bomb.

"As for the McNamaras, they are also victims of the class struggle, and while their acts are indefensible, it may not be amiss to point out that capital is killing and maiming annually hundreds of thousands in the mines, railroads, and factories without this fact receiving a passing notice in the public press.

"On the other hand, this fearful case must result in opening the eyes of millions to the ineffectiveness not only of pure and simpledom, but also of syndicalism, direct action, sabotage, and other forms of anarchism."

Mr. Debs goes further and lays much of the responsibility for the McNamaras' crimes specifically at the door of such capitalists as General Otis and the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, "who waged with such fierce hatred the war of extermination upon organized labor." "Violence," says A. M. Simons, editor of *The Coming Nation* (Socialist), "is a logical result of an attempt to wage the class struggle without the ballot." Fred D. Warren, editor of *The Appeal to Reason* (Socialist), asserts that "had the McNamara brothers understood the philosophy of Socialism they would never have resorted to deeds of violence in the hope of benefiting the opprest poor."

The effect upon Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor is the subject of much interesting speculation. "It means the end of the American Federation of Labor, or, at any rate, a complete revolution within the organization, and the Waterloo of Gompers," declares Dr. George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor-elect of Schenectady. To organized labor as a whole, however, he thinks that it will be "only a temporary setback." John Spargo, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, denounces Gompers and other union leaders as "men whose teachings inevitably lead to the kind of thing to which the McNamaras have confest, however clean their own hands may be from crime." This view seems to be shared by District Attorney Charles W. Miller of Indianapolis, whose remark that "such unsafe leaders as Gompers must be retired," is said to have evoked an indignant protest from the president of the American Federation of Labor.

"The Socialist movement of America and its press has not one word to retract from its defense of the McNamaras in the case which has terminated in their plea of guilty," declares the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, because "our fight has been one for a fair trial of labor officials against the lawless acts of General Otis and his associates and representatives in their efforts to predetermine the verdict." This paper reiterates its condemnation of the "kidnaping" of John J. McNamara in Indianapolis, and goes on to say of the case in its wider aspects:

"If the McNamaras blew up the *Times* building or any other place, in the belief that they were furthering the interests of organized labor, they were the victims of their own lack of knowledge of the real nature of the struggle between capital and labor. That struggle is one which can not be settled by bombs or bullets. It can only be determined and will be determined by the ballot. . . . . .

"One thing is certain. Neither the union-labor movement nor the Socialist party will lose any prestige or membership in consequence of the McNamara confession. Both movements are too big, rest upon principles too invincible, to be retarded by the act of individuals who go without the pale and sanction of these movements to commit crime."

"Let the effect be what it may, the Socialists were absolutely right in the stand they took," asserts the New York *Call* (Socialist), which declares that "if to-day there should be a similar kidnaping on a similar charge, the Socialists would plunge

NO MORE VIOLENCE IN MY NAME!
—Carter in the New York *Globe.*

into the fight." At the same time, it condemns unqualifiedly the crimes committed by the McNamaras in the name of labor.

Turning again from the attitude of the Socialists to that of union labor, we find a statement issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor by the members of the

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DISTRICT-ATTORNEY FREDERICKS,

Whose case against the brothers was acknowledged by the defense to be like "a stone wall."

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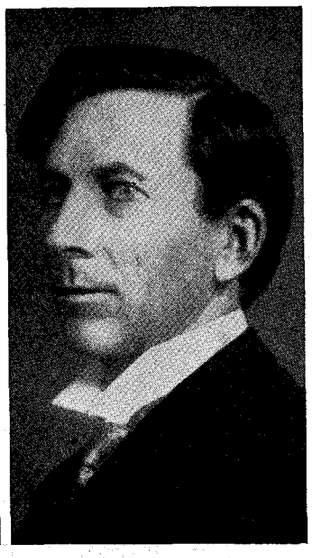
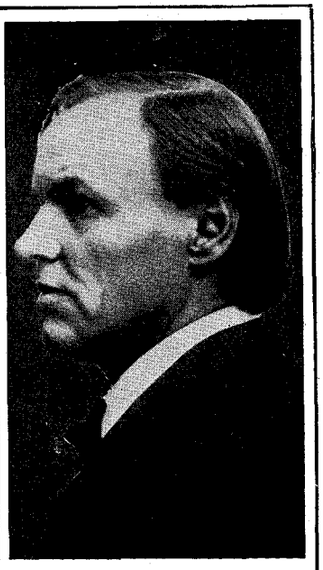
JUDGE BORDWELL.

The sentences he pronounced upon the McNamaras "fit the crimes," declares Samuel Gompers.



JOB HARRIMAN,

The Socialist defeated for Mayor of Los Angeles after the confessions, largely by women's votes.



CLARENCE DARROW,

Attorney for the McNamaras, who braved a storm of criticism to save the lives of his clients.

BLOWN INTO BRIEF FAME BY THE McNAMARA DYNAMITE.

McNamara "ways and means committee" who raised the fund in defense of the dynamiters. These men declare solemnly that they had no knowledge of the guilt of the brothers until the news of the confessions appeared in the press, and they assert that they were justified in believing that a gas instead of a dynamite explosion wrecked the *Times* building, and in accepting the word of the McNamaras that they were not guilty. On the subject of labor's attitude toward dynamiting they say:

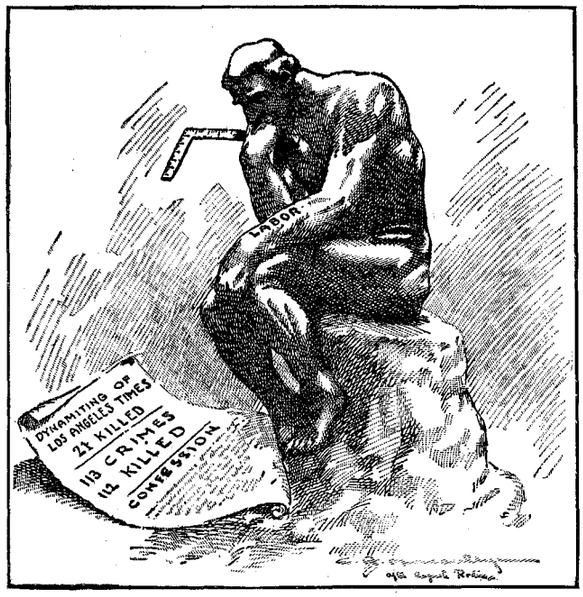
"Organized labor of America has no desire to condone the crimes of the McNamaras. It joins in the satisfaction that the majesty of the law and justice has been maintained and the culprits commensurately punished for their crime.

"And yet it is an awful commentary upon existing conditions when any one man among all the million of workers can bring himself to the frame of mind that the only means to secure justice for labor is in violence, outrage, and murder.

"It is cruelly unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crimes of an individual member. No such moral code or legal responsibility is placed upon any other association of men in our country. . . .

"The lesson this grave crime teaches will, however, have its salutary effect. It will demonstrate now more than ever the inhumanity as well as the futility of resorting to violence in the effort to right wrongs or to attain rights.

"In view of the great uplift work in which the men of the labor movement have been and are engaged and the industrial problems with which they have to contend we insist that our organizations of labor should be judged by what they do and aim to do rather than to be opposed and stigmatized because one or a few may be recreant to the good name and high ideals of labor, and we appeal to the fair minds, citizenship, and the press of America for fair treatment."



THE THINKER.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

"We are not in the least degree surprized by the storm of fury that has broken out in labor-unions all over the country against the McNamaras," remarks *The National Labor Tribune* of Pittsburg, which insists that "labor believed in their innocence when it went to their defense." In behalf of unionism it goes on to say:

"Trade-unionists are, with few exceptions, peaceful, orderly men striving by legitimate and lawful means to improve their condition and that of their families. Of course, they sometimes elect rascals and criminals like the McNamaras to high office in the unions. But do not the wise kid-gloved gentry who deplore the 'crimes of unionism' make frequently just the same mistake in electing councilmen, legislators, even congressmen and governors? And do we hold that Mr. Smith, the eminent millionaire, is a thief because he voted for Jones, the alderman, afterward convicted of embezzlement, or some kindred crime? No, it was simply mistaken confidence on Mr. Smith's part, just as it was mistaken confidence that labor placed in the McNamaras.

"Labor does not countenance violence. It is intelligent enough, and God-fearing and God-loving enough, to desire to triumph by peaceful and rightful methods. Who is it urges the peaceful, moral, Christian method of settling strikes (that is, arbitration) in nine cases out of ten? Labor, not capital. Labor champions arbitration. It has not for twenty-five years showed any sympathy for McNamara methods, and it possesses none. Wo to the country otherwise!

"We hope to see this reasonable and fair view of labor's relations with the McNamaras generally taken in due time. The advice of labor-baiters like Kirby and their ilk to labor to 'adopt new methods' is an insult which fails to reach the mark. The McNamaras did not represent but misrepresented labor.

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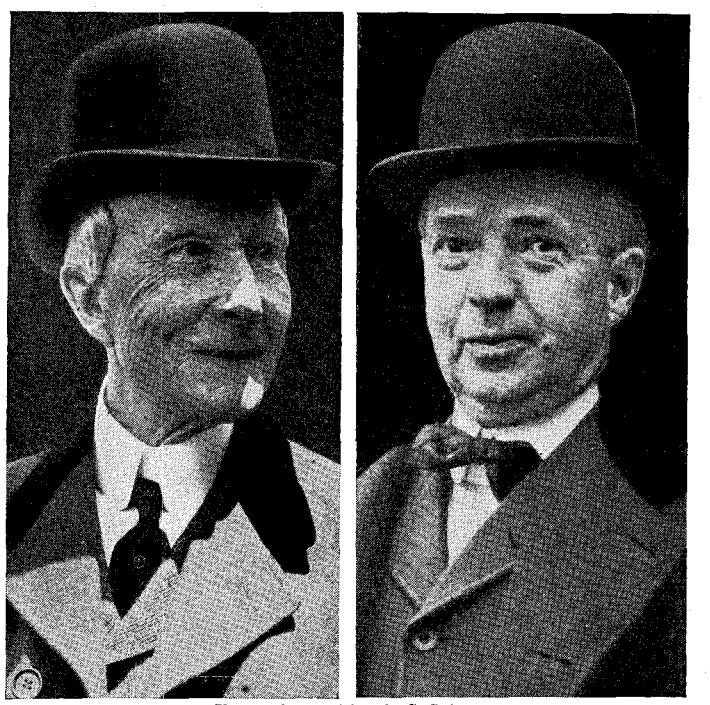
Labor's methods are in no need of change as a consequence of this remarkable incident. All that is needed is that if the McNamaras had any accomplices, they be exposed and visited with the full penalty of the law. Labor will do whatever it can to drive them from their hiding-places."

ABDICATION OF THE OIL KING

ONE OF THE secrets of Standard Oil success, remarks the Kansas City *Times*, "has been that it always had plenty of John D.'s on hand." And the press see little real significance in the resignation of John D. Rockefeller as president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, only to be succeeded by John D. Archbold, who, as vice-president, has for several years been the active head of the concern. Even tho Mr. Rockefeller's retirement "coincides with the formal dissolution of the giant aggregate of companies which he created," it does not, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, greatly excite popular interest. This paper adds that people have of late been thinking of the founder of Standard Oil as a human being, rather than as an octopus, and the same thought occurs to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. In the country's financial center *The Wall Street Journal* notes benignantly that "Mr. Rockefeller starts life anew with some advantages," while that irrepressible foe of the money power, the Chicago *Tribune*, speaks with a touch of irony, but in no less kindly tone:



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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

THE TWO JOHN D.'S.

"Mr. Rockefeller has saved enough to keep the wolf from the door, and his declining days will not be harassed by want and wo.

"Mr. Rockefeller thus brings the worries of a useful life to a close; a useful life, an extremely useful life.

"Mr. Rockefeller more than any one other man made the trust problem, and brought it to the attention of the people. He forced it on them. He demanded that they take cognizance of it. If they would have passed it by he detained them. He had them by the coat-tails, insisting that they should observe that they had a problem before them.

"A useful citizen was John D. Rockefeller, and his services were appreciated by no one less than by himself.

"Good-by, John; take care of yourself."

This "strange mildness" on the part of our vehement trust critics is remarked by the New York *Globe*, and attributed to the fact that "the noble company of Rockefeller's roasters apparently feel that to smite now partakes of the nature of hitting a man when he is down," and it continues in a thoughtful strain:

"The richest man in the world, and yet as his career draws near its close it somehow does not seem altogether a glorious and successful one. A business man pursues wealth because of the power it will bring him—perchance for the respect that riches are supposed to receive. And the richest man in the world does not seem conspicuously to have power. As to respect, he gets about as much of it as a man in a pillory. It would seem necessary to revise the opinion that the American is a lover of the possessor of money, and not disposed to ask questions as to the getting thereof."

Turning from the contemplation of Mr. Rockefeller's personality, we note that with him the other members of the Rockefeller family leave the various thirty-odd Standard Oil directorates. H. M. Flagler, another "original Standard Oil man," also resigns. The list of new officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been given out from 26 Broadway, as follows:

"J. D. Archbold, President; J. A. Moffett, Vice-President; W. C. Teagle, Vice-President; A. C. Bedford, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frank Wilson, Assistant Treasurer; Charles T. White, Secretary; C. M. Pratt, C. W. Harkness, O. T. Waring, F. H. Bedford, Walter Jennings, and Frank Wilson, Directors."

The other fragments of the old Standard Oil concern each has its distinct list of officers and directors, without any overlapping or duplication.

Besides these changes it is also learned by the New York papers that all of the officers and directors of the old holding company have resigned from the boards or as officers of the former subsidiaries. This, according to the New York *Times*, "is in keeping with the policy of complete segregation of the thirty-three codefendants from the old holding company." Elsewhere we learn of various details of the arrangements making these various companies actually independent and competing.

Thus "virtually the last of the pioneer element in great combination - making passes from the stage," comments the Worcester *Gazette:*

"To be sure, John D. Archbold succeeds, but he finds himself surrounded by assistants and executives who can not fail to be imbued with the spirit of the newer era that has come to be by virtue of a quickened public conscience and sentiment which demand that the sharp practises, the bullying and brutality and the downright dishonesty be eliminated from big business.

"The Standard Oil Co. forcefully taught the advantages of combination and near-monopoly; under the new personnel in management it may teach the virtues and make plain the economies that are to be had from rigorous fair-dealing toward public and competitors."

The work of these men, who formed and conducted "the pattern trust of trusts," is passing with them, remarks the New York *World*, and it adds:

"There will not soon be another Rockefeller. There will never again be a Standard Oil Company such as the gigantic shape and portent we have known for thirty-five years. What the future may bring in the field of industry no prudent man will prophesy. What forms industrial production will assume no one can know. But the past is past. We are looking on at the end of an era."

And so the Standard Oil Co. "is no more," reflects the Brooklyn *Citizen* in like manner. The decree of dissolution has been "fully and faithfully carried out," and "if every trust that is dissolved by the Government would accept the decrees of the courts as faithfully as the Standard Oil has done," concludes the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "it is plain that such trusts as are monopolistic could be dissolved without serious harm to any one."

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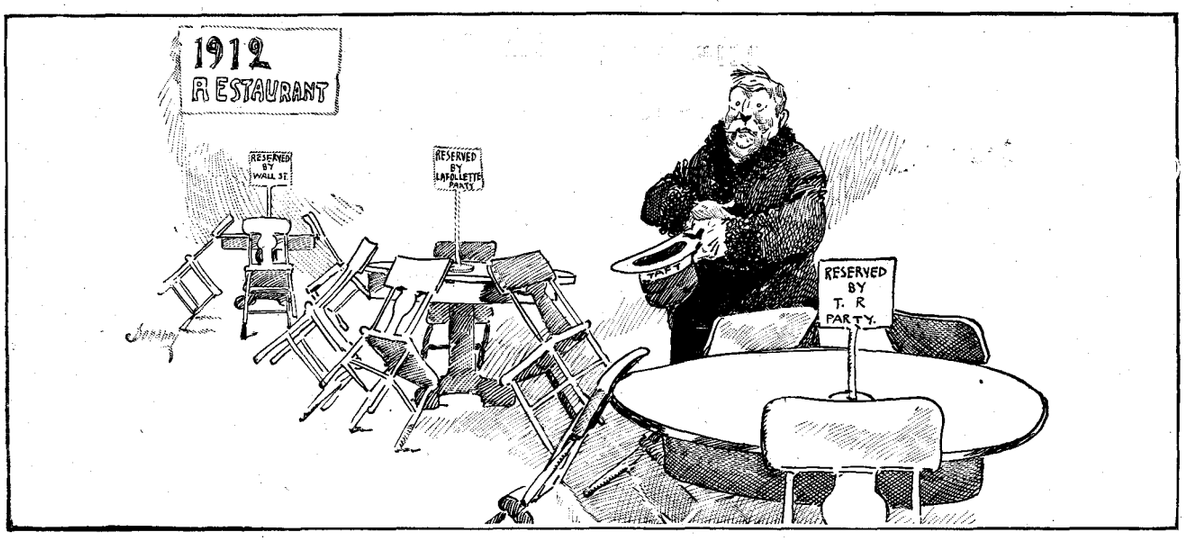
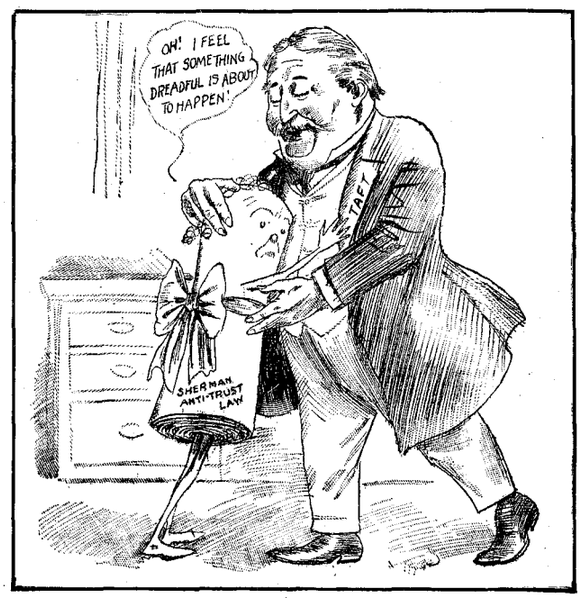


A VERY POOR PLACE FOR A MAN WITH AN APPETITE.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

WHAT MR. TAFT WOULD DO TO THE TRUSTS

THE ONLY REPLY to Mr. Roosevelt's slashing attack that an eager press find in President Taft's message on trusts is his statement that recent discussions of this question have produced nothing but "glittering generalities." Some opposition papers remark that Mr. Taft's message itself partakes somewhat of this character, but the general commendation with which it is received seems to indicate that after prolonged agitation public opinion on the subject of trust regulation is at last beginning to crystallize. The view in Washington, without regard to party, reports a correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), is that the message has "clarified the atmosphere." It "puts clearer before the American people than anything else has ever done the trust problem as we have it today," says Representative James R. Mann, minority leader in the House, while Representative Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader, admits that it is "a strong document from the standpoint of the Administration." Even in the Insurgent ranks, apparently, it is received with approval, Representative Lenroot, the La Follette leader in the House, being quoted as favoring its three main proposals. These are: that the Sherman Law shall not be amended; that a supplemental law should be enacted "which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the Anti-trust Law"; and that Government control over the trusts be strengthened by Federal incorporation and by the creation of "a special bureau or commission" in the Department of Commerce and Labor which would number among its duties the supervision of the issuing of stocks and bonds.



"FEAR NOT, LITTLE ONE, I WILL PROTECT YOU."

—Triggs in the New York *Press.*

"The President's insistence that the Sherman Law shall not be repealed or weakened is generally indorsed by leaders of both parties," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.). It is pointed out, also, that altho this message discusses the burning economic question of the hour, it did not cause stocks to fluctuate a dollar's worth. In fact, we seem to have the curious phenomenon of Wall Street in agreement with the Administration and the Progressives on a question of trust regulation. On this point the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) remarks:

"It is a significant fact that in the National Civic Federation's recent poll of opinion on the subject about 80 per cent. of the capitalists answering favored the retention of the Sherman Law, 80 per cent. favored Federal incorporation, 80 per cent. favored a trades commission, and again 80 per cent. could not understand the law.

"On this showing Wall Street can find little to object to in the President's message, tho its conclusions as to what is needed have been reached from so different a standpoint. But this last does not much matter. The main thing is that if the President has his way with Congress the law will not be tinkered with until we are sure that something better can be had. This is to the interest not only of the capitalist but to trade, to labor, and to the entire public."

The President's proposals, remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.), "will appeal to the American public, and especially to the mass of the Republican party, as sanely progressive." The message, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), "seems to coincide with the substance of the consensus of competent opinion throughout the country," and "to outline a satisfactory scheme by which big business on moderate lines may do business under some assurance that it is doing it legally." "If Congress, dropping partizanship, will deal with this message in the spirit in which it was written," remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "the trust question will be taken out of politics and the

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uncertainty and disturbance "which it has caused in business circles will disappear." The message "is a clear indication that progress is being made toward a solution of the question," thinks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) is convinced that "during the President's term of office the Sherman Law will not be greatly modified in its important substantive features unless the amendments shall be passed over his veto."

In standing by the Sherman Law "Mr Taft has the majority of the people with him," affirms the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). "The plan of a supervisory commission," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), "meets a demand so wide-spread and so imperative that it is not likely to be successfully challenged."

Objections to Mr. Taft's proposals are largely grounded in a fear of too great a centralization of power in the Federal Government. Thus in the editorial columns of the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) we read:

"National incorporation will mean the escape of Big Business from the control of the States and the people. A Federal Corporation Commission appointed by the President will mean a tribunal in which the merits of good trusts and the demerits of bad trusts will be passed upon by men who will know the political affiliations of every trust in the land. . . . . .

"Made answerable only to a political bureau of some kind at Washington, the trusts will not care much what the law says or how it is interpreted academically."

Similar misgivings are entertained by the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), while the New York *Evening Mail's* (Prog. Rep.) complaint is that the message "is utterly lacking in the note of leadership."

The President's message may be summarized as follows:

The much-criticized Sherman Anti-trust Law should be retained, he believes, but supplementary legislation "to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality" established in the Supreme Court's decrees in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases should be enacted.

That the "rule of reason" introduced by the Court in those two decisions has not "emasculated" the law, and that this rule has not given the courts an "undefined and unlimited discretion" is shown by a review of these cases.

Those who object to the fact that the Tobacco Trust decision "left companies with very large capital in active business" must remember that the purpose of the Anti-trust Law is not "to prevent the accumulation of large capital" where it can secure reduced costs of production and distribution, but is rather "directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices, and establishing a monopoly." Continuance of common ownership in the formerly subsidiary companies by former stockholders of the Trust, does not insure a continuance of the old single control, for the companies are specifically enjoined from cooperation or combination.

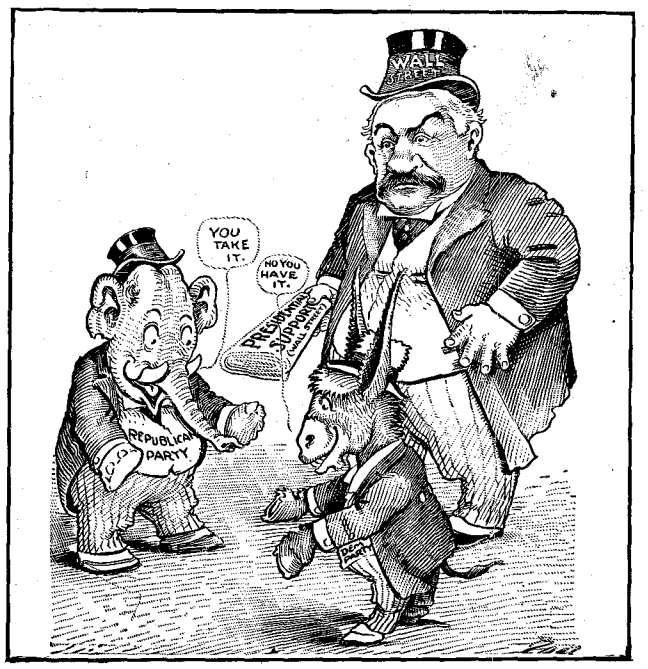
"The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a Southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the Powder Trust with directions by the Circuit Court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the Department of Justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance."

Altho much is said of the repeal of the Sherman Law and of enacting "constructive legislation" in its place, "I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the Anti-trust Law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the Supreme Court itself lays down in enforcing the statute."

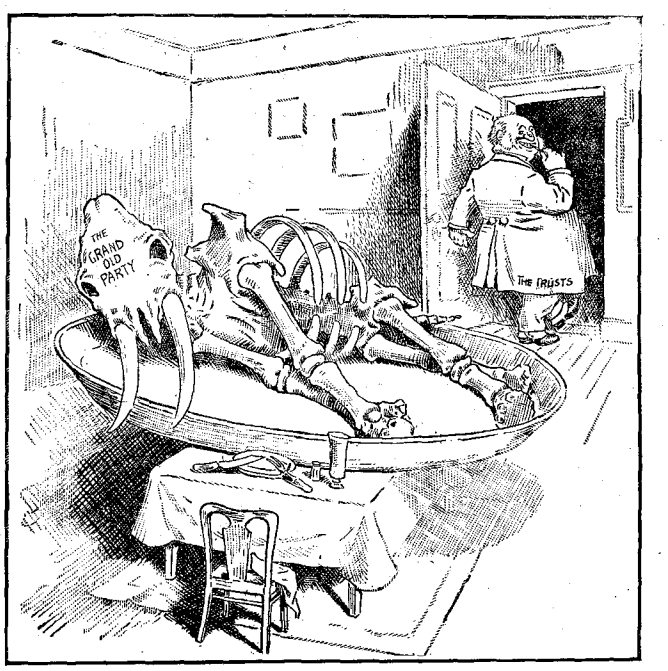
Nevertheless, there would be "decided advantages" in the enactment of a law "which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the Anti-trust Law." Being a "purely negative statute," the present law might well be supplemented by "specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce." Hence the advisability of a law for the voluntary incorporation, under Federal charters, of companies engaged in interstate and foreign trade.

The benefit to be derived under the protection of such a charter would "attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law," while "other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the Federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision, and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter."

But whatever else is done, the Sherman Law "must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced." Tho for many years this statute "seemed impossible of enforcement," and tho "slowly the mills of the courts ground," "now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement."



THE POLITICAL ALPHONSE AND GASTON.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



PICKED CLEAN.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE PARTY IN POWER.

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NOW, WHO STARTED THAT?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING—JUST NOW!"
—May in the Cleveland *Leader.*

A DREADFUL OUTLOOK.

A YANKEE IN TEHERAN

IN TEHERAN an American citizen "who has neither bayonets nor dreadnoughts to back him has proved himself stronger than the whole Persian Government." Thus sneers the Russian *Novoye Vremya*, but the press of the United States, with hardly an exception, point with a "thrill of pride" at William Morgan Shuster, "succeeding where czar and king had failed." The young Treasurer-General, declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "has reorganized Persia's finances, has abolished graft, has employed modern methods in the collection and the distribution of the revenues, and has made, for the moment at least, the countrymen of Darius show a patriotism and a little of the boldness of the old days." Similar editorial enthusiasm for "the man from home" who is playing his lone hand in the Persian capital appears in the columns of the New York *American*, *World*, and *Globe*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Charleston *News and Courier*, and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. This praise is largely based on the accounts received from Teheran via London of what Mr. Shuster has actually accomplished. One dispatch says that when he took over the affairs of the Persian treasury last June, he found "banking deficits amounting to $500,000," other outstanding obligations, and "not one penny in cash belonging to the Government." Since then—

"Notwithstanding a civil war which cost $1,500,000, and other diminution of revenue, he has paid the above-mentioned banking deficits of $500,000, has furnished the expenses of running the Government, and has met all foreign obligations, and yet there is now in the treasury liquid assets amounting to $800,000."

Thus it is that the Springfield *Republican*, tho it can not forgive some of his official acts in the Philippines a few years ago, can not but admire "William Morgan Shuster's performance in Persia." He has loyally and fearlessly served his employer, "braving the wrath of the governments of St. Petersburg and London by his resolute insistence upon the independent status of the country into whose service he had gone." And the employer, in *The Republican's* opinion, has been more than satisfied. Indeed,

"The Persian National Assembly's refusal to submit to Russia's demands must have been inspired by the stiff attitude of the American Treasurer-General; and the appearance of 10,000 enthusiastic people in front of the American legation in Teheran Sunday, shouting 'Independence or death,' and inviting substantially American intervention as a check to Russian aggression, proved that Mr. Shuster is to-day the national hero of the ancient Persian Empire."

Hero, as the Springfield editor thinks him, "a *Parsifal* in a garden inhabited by all the *Kundrys* of diplomacy," as the New York *Evening Post* calls him in a moment of poetic inspiration, yet "Shuster must go," agree these papers. He must go, say a number of their contemporaries, and our Government can not interfere. Mr. Shuster, observes the Washington *Herald*, can not "expect the United States to pull his irons out of the fire," and the Washington *Post* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* agree. Yet, explains the Philadelphia *Record*, "while this Government is under no obligations to W. Morgan Shuster, the Persian Treasurer-General, it has a duty to protect W. Morgan Shuster, the American citizen, in all his rights." "Knox has abandoned Shuster in Persia," quotes the Philadelphia *North American*, and, evidently seeing here fresh ammunition for attacks upon the present Administration, scornfully adds: "Huh! Shuster must be an American." The Cleveland *Leader*, too, believes that the United States has a moral obligation at least to protect Shuster and his American assistants, because "they are in danger owing to their compliance with what was virtually a request made by the President." But that's just the embarrassing part of the situation, according to the Houston *Chronicle*. It says:

"Our State Department made a mistake in recommending Mr. Shuster as an American college graduate capable of directing the finances of Persia. Washington's farewell advice to his countrymen to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations and meddling with foreign affairs should have been heeded. The Persian Government should have been referred to Harvard, the University of Virginia, Leland Stanford University, or some other American institution of learning, and no official recommendation should have been made. The demand on the part of Russia for the dismissal of Mr. Shuster bears in some degree the color of an affront to the United States, and yet it is plainly not sufficient as a *casus belli*. This leaves us with something of the sting of an insult, without the power of demanding redress, all due to Mr. Taft's easy complacency and the indiscretion of Secretary Knox."

The Mejliss, or Persian parliament, has appealed to our

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Congress for aid against Russian aggression. The cabled protest, as read to the House of Representatives, runs in part as follows:

"You who have tasted the benefits of liberty, would you witness the fall of any people whose only fault was to sympathize with your system to save its future? Would you suffer that Persia should fall for having wished to preserve its national dignity, and for having understood the sentiments so dear to a free people?

"Trusting in the sentiment of honor and justice of the generous people of which you are the representatives, we are sure that our appeal will penetrate directly to your ears, and will gain for us your precious aid in a solution consistent with the dignity and independence of Persia."

But, unfortunately, the present predicament of the Persian people is, after all, Mr. Shuster's own fault, reasons the Philadelphia *Press*. Under the peculiar conditions existing in Persia,

"the one essential for the adviser of Persia was to do nothing to provoke either Russia or England, to avoid giving either a pretext for seizing a province and to raise no controversial question until Persia was on its feet again. It was a case, in short, for a lawyer whose client labored under great difficulties to play a waiting game and slowly secure his client's position."

"With the best intentions in the world," continues *The Press*, Mr. Shuster "was led by them into acts which show an imperfect knowledge of the situation." And "the practical result is that, desiring to aid Persia, Mr. Shuster leaves her last estate worse than her first, and will himself be forced to leave Teheran."

Yes, "a wiser man would have shrugged his shoulders and tried to do his best under the inescapable limitations, and kept his place," admits the New York *Evening Post*, but Mr. Shuster, it asserts,

"has done a greater service for humanity in lifting the mask from the 'protecting' Powers in Persia. He has forced Russia and Great Britain into the open, forced them to reveal the grimace behind the applauding smile with which Europe welcomes the East's attempts at progress, forced general recognition of the fact that what European diplomacy desires is not a rejuvenated, progressive, prosperous Orient, but an Orient going from bad to worse toward the end which is subjugation. . . . . .

"Civilization's appetites are flaming up, and once more we shall learn of the brown man's and the yellow man's burden—which is the white man's lust for mastery."

Pride in Shuster, and sympathy with Persia, whose "betrayal at the very moment of her rejuvenation is one of the basest acts of international treason in all history," to use a phrase from the New York *Evening Mail*, have inspired many an editor to vigorous comment, the utterances of such newspapers as the Chicago *Post*, New York *Tribune*, and Newark *News* being, perhaps, especially worthy of mention. Russia and Great Britain, in the eyes of the New York *World*, "convict themselves of the grossest bad faith," since "they have interfered in Persia's internal reforms and invaded her independence, which they piously guaranteed two years ago." For them "to plead, in the face of their agreement, that they are keeping faith with each other, amounts to saying that 'there is honor among thieves.'" These two Powers, according to the Boston *Transcript*, must "both be judged by the dirty work in which they are engaged; if Russia is up to the middle in the mud, Great Britain is knee-deep in the mire."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE pot used to call the kettle black, but what will the fireless cooker say to the paper bag?—*Toledo Blade.*

PERHAPS one reason the trusts can accumulate such wealth is because they have so few friends.—*Washington Herald.*

PRESIDENT TAFT is confined to the White House by a cold. It is awful to be sick amid strange surroundings.—*Birmingham News.*

THAT rumbling noise from the Far East is mostly made by 40,000,000,000 Chinese ancestors turning over in their graves.—*Boston Traveler.*

A NEW magazine, devoted exclusively to poetry, announces that it has 500 contributors assured. But how about readers?—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

SENATOR ROOT suggests that 150,000,000 English-speaking people engage in prayer for five minutes. And during that period who would watch Senator Root?—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

IF you want to know the sentiment of the American people on Taft's succeeding himself, read in Poe's poem the remark of the raven.—*Houston Chronicle.*

A GEORGIA judge has decided that it is a crime to kill a baseball umpire. Fortunately for him, the recall of judges is not yet the vogue in Georgia.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PEOPLE who have seen Colonel Roosevelt recently say he looks ten years younger than he did when he returned from Africa. Why shouldn't he? His enemies do all his worrying.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A MR. BLANKENBURG is going to try to reform Philadelphia and a Mr. Yuan Shi Kai is going to try to unite the factions in the Chinese Empire. Gentlemen, our sympathy.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WITH 3,000 letters in the alphabet and names that can only be written with a paint-brush, think of the joy in store for citizens of the new Chinese Republic when they come to vote a township primary ticket.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ALL explosives except *The Outlook* are barred from the mails.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE facts about the bath-tub trust have nearly all leaked out.—*Washington Herald.*

ROOSEVELT may not be a candidate, but he is rapidly becoming an issue.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

TALK about your high cost of living! Italy is paying $100,000,000 for just one slice of Turkey.—*Baltimore News.*

THE confusion in China is indescribable. Nearly one-fifth of the people know that something is going on.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

INASMUCH as Senator Stephenson is over eighty, the verdict of "not guilty, but don't do it again" strikes him as quite satisfactory.—*New York Evening Post.*

AND the next thing we know China will be agitated over the initiative and referendum.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

WHAT Mr. Taft will do to the tariff this winter is less interesting than what the tariff will do to Mr. Taft next year.—*New York World.*

DR. WILEY is being mentioned for the Vice-Presidency, which bears out the theory that his enemies have not yet given up the fight against him.—*Louisville Post.*

AS Chief Government Chemist, Dr. Wiley should try to give a little attention to the trusts. Some of them, while dissolved, can still be seen.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IF Colonel Roosevelt were only President now, we should know exactly where the Administration stood on paper-bag cooking.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THERE should be no trouble about raising a fund for the erection of a monument to John Paul Jones. Let each member of the Jones family contribute a penny.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE NEW JOSS.

—Minor in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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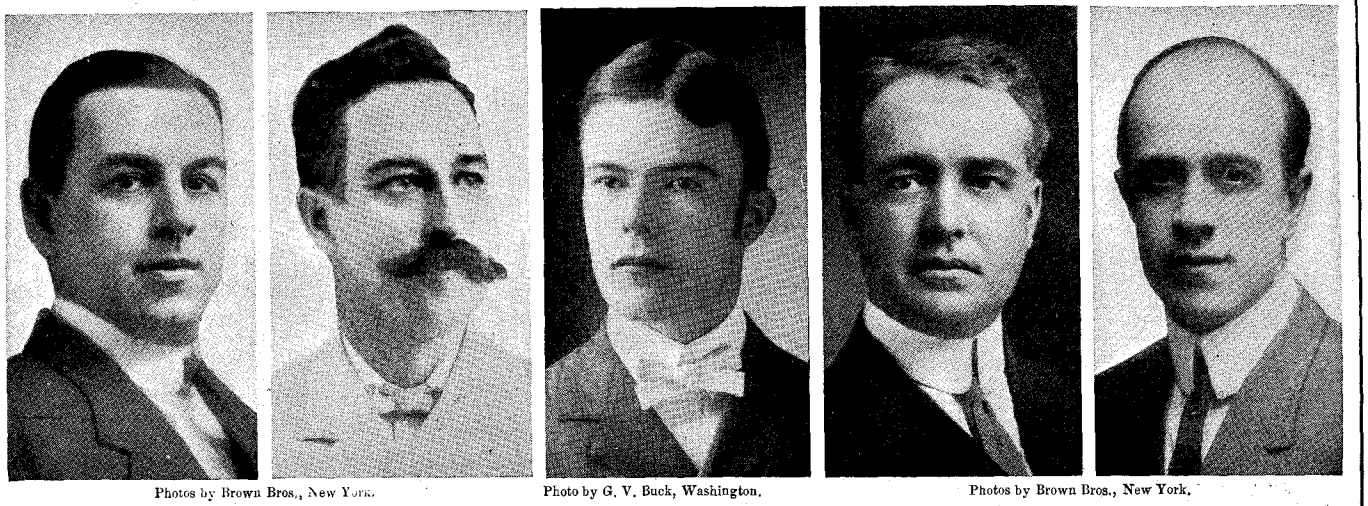

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R. M. HOLLS, Supervisor of Auditing and Accounts.

FRANK S. CAIRNS, Director of Taxation.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER, Financial Adviser of Persia.

BRUCE G. DICKEY, Inspector of Taxation.

C. L. M'CASKEY, Inspector of Provisional Revenues.

PERSIA'S FINANCIAL ADVISER AND HIS AMERICAN AIDES.

MR. SHUSTER'S JUSTIFICATION

THE CLASH between Persia and Russia was brought about, says the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) by the American Finance Minister's attempt to assert an undoubted right. The property of the ex-Shah's brother had been seized by the Russians, and Mr. Shuster, as representing the Persian Government, sent his police to recover it. The Socialist paper we are quoting implies that the American officer was standing up to prevent what it styles "the Russian campaign of rapine against Persia." Shuster was not the aggressor, declares this paper, and the Russian authorities are uttering a falsehood in saying so. The incident is thus detailed by Mr. Bebel's organ:

"Morgan Shuster tried to seize the house and land of Prince Schua es Sultaneh, a brother of the ex-Shah, but was opposed by the Russian Consul-General, who, in order to protect Russian interests, had already taken possession of the property. The result was a struggle between the gendarmes of Shuster and those of the Russian Consul, who ordered the Persian Government to call off its officers. According to the official declaration of the Russian Government, the officers of the Russian Consulate were threatened and assaulted by the Persian gendarmes. As a matter of fact, the exact contrary was the case. The representative of the Russian Consul-General appeared with a troop of Cossacks and prevented the Persian gendarmes from obeying their orders to seize the property. On the following day the same thing was repeated, which resulted in the disarming and imprisonment of Mr. Shuster's gendarmes."

This incident, thinks the *Vorwaerts*, was plainly planned beforehand by the Russians in order to justify their sending an ultimatum, marching into Northern Persia, and finally annexing that territory without consulting Great Britain. The "crisis," says the London *Saturday Review*, "was precipitated by the American methods of Mr. Shuster." But the Treasurer-General has been instrumental in stripping the wool from the eyes of England, and the paper above quoted says in guarded words of approval:

"Things were going rather slowly in Persia, with the ex-Shah not yet caught. We agree with Mr. Shuster that Great Britain needs to make up her mind to face an uncomfortable problem; and that it is no use being half-hearted because alternatives are odious."

According to the London *Spectator*, "the Persian Government, as represented by Mr. Shuster, had a good reason for seizing the property." "There was no need for the violence of the Russian Consul-General."

The *Pester Lloyd* gives a highly dramatic picture of the scene in which the unarmed police of Mr. Shuster, on entering the palace, were met and driven off by Cossacks. Again they tried to enter, led by Mr. Merly, the American military instructor, but the Cossacks loaded their carbines and threatened to fire, so Merly resorted to more diplomatic methods. We read in substance:

"He went to the Consul-General's office, but to his request for relief Pochitonoff replied that he could not grant it. When Merly saw that he was merely wasting words with Pochitonoff, he returned to the palace and gave orders to his gendarmes to climb over the garden wall and defy all opposition in forcing an entrance. The gendarmes carried out this order, and to their astonishment met with no opposition from the Cossacks; but as the Persian police agents scoured the palace, they found that while Merly was talking with the Consul-General the mother of the Prince had appeared, swept together all the jewels, money, and precious things of the Prince, and sent them to be guarded by the Russian Consul-General. A complaint against the Persian Government in general, and Morgan Shuster in particular, was then lodged at St. Petersburg by the Consul-General through the Russian ambassador at Teheran. In this complaint bitter accusations were made against Morgan Shuster for his alleged ill-treatment of the consulate officials, and his threats against the Russian Cossacks, and St. Petersburg was advised to take strong measures 'to make the Government of Persia bow before the prestige of the White Eagle.'"

Strangely enough, this leading Hungarian journal thinks that there was something personal in the Russian Consulate's dislike for Morgan Shuster, "whose Jewish descent is an abomination in the eyes of all members of the Russian mission." That there is a deep significance in Mr. Shuster's brush with the Russian authorities is proved by the comment of the Russian press. The American Treasurer-General has made things move faster, thinks *The Saturday Review* quoted above—faster toward war and annexation, if we may believe the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which remarks:

"We earnestly wish that the agreement between Russia and Persia were hewn asunder with the edge of the sword, and all patriotic Russians will long for the moment when a war with Persia has been declared."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE CHINESE SENATE IN REVOLT

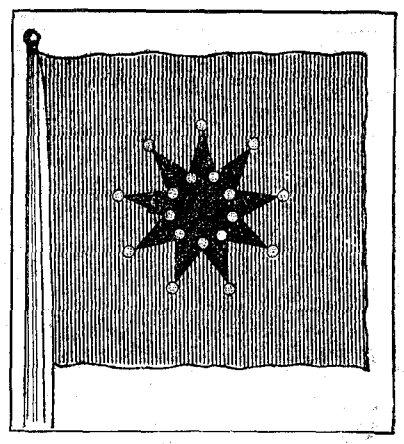
THE QUEEN in "Alice in Wonderland" thunders, "Off with his head!" for every charge made against a subject. The Senate of China is in the same mood. "Off with his head!" cry the Senators when a Minister or a Viceroy fails to please them. At the present moment this vindictive bloodthirstiness of the Upper House in a constitutional government is provoking the smiles of Japan. Its significance lies in the fact that in the present political upheaval in China the Senate or National Assembly (Tzu-chuan-yuan) at Peking, instead of rallying to the defense of the Court, has hurled defiance at it, displaying distinct sympathy with the revolutionists. The Senate began its second session on October 22, and on the 25th of the same month passed a set of memorials, denouncing the administrative policy of the Government and demanding the execution of Sheng-Hsuan-huai, Minister of Communications, as well as Chao Erh-feng and Jui Cheng, the deposed Viceroys of Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh, respectively. The memorials also urge that the members of the provincial assembly of Szechuen, who were imprisoned for opposing the nationalization of the railways, be released at once, that provincial assemblies throughout the country be opened without delay, and that a Cabinet directly responsible to the National Assembly be inaugurated.

DR. CHANG CHU CHUN,

Called the "Florence Nightingale" of the Chinese revolution, at the front with the rebel army. She organized her own Red Cross when it was announced that the Federal Red Cross would turn over all wounded rebels to the Government to be beheaded.

The scene at the sitting which passed these memorials, as described by the Peking correspondent of the *Jiji* (Tokyo), was intensely dramatic. There were some 120 members present, and not one of them raised a voice against the bills. Even Wang Yung-pao, a high official in the Civil Administration Board, joined the popular leaders and declared that any member objecting to the passage of these bills should be regarded as a traitor. The objective upon which the members vented their indignation in the most stirring manner was Sheng-Hsuan-huai, whose *ultra vires* actions, they declared, led directly to the present revolutionary uprisings. The member introducing the memorial for the impeachment of the unfortunate Minister of Communications delivered a lengthy speech, which is summed up by the *Jiji* correspondent, as follows:

"Let it be clearly known that the Senate does not necessarily object to the nationalization of the railways, nor even to foreign loans; it is rather the manner in which the nationalization policy was put into execution by Mr. Sheng that this body condemns. Mr. Sheng's policy did not, in its incentive, aim at the nationalization of the railways. On the contrary, he merely conceived the idea of contracting foreign loans in order speedily to carry out his scheme of railway construction. But the gentry in Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh, bitterly opposed to foreign loans, launched a vigorous protest against Mr. Sheng's program. Instead of showing any sense of deference toward this sentiment, Minister Sheng forthwith ordered that the Hankow-Szechuen railway be nationalized. This vindictive action on the part of Mr. Sheng fanned the anger of the people of Szechuen. Moreover, Minister Sheng wittingly misguided the Throne by presenting a memorial in which he stated that the antinationalization agitation in Szechuen was mischievously brought about by discontented young students, and found no favor among the gentry. The disturbance that inevitably followed in Szechuen moved the Government to order a considerable portion of the troops on the Yang-tse region to proceed to that disaffected province, which in turn furnished the revolutionists a golden opportunity to start rebellion at Wuchang, whose military force had been greatly reduced. It can, therefore, be reasonably concluded that Minister Sheng is to blame for the great political crisis which we are facing."



THE CHINESE REBEL FLAG.

It is interesting to notice the bland tone of superiority assumed by Japan on witnessing the rage for decapitation exhibited by their cousins of the yellow race. The Japanese are, of course, incapable of dealing out such red-handed and hasty justice or injustice. The Japanese press seem to hold up their hands in holy horror, and go so far as to regard this act of the Chinese Senate as proving that the Chinese are not yet qualified to adopt a constitutional government with success. "To impeach Mr. Sheng is not wrong," remarks the *Jiji*, "but to demand his execution upon the ground of his alleged maladministration shows how utterly out of touch with the spirit of the times the Chinese politicians are." And the Tokyo *Asahi* despairingly says: "After all, China is China."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL LI YUEN-HUNG,

Leader of the rebels, photographed on the field near Hankow with members of his staff. General Li is the one reading a dispatch. Note the white sleeve-band, emblem of the revolutionists.

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ITALIAN DENIAL OF ATROCITIES

SUCH BLISTERING CRITICISMS of Italian "atrocities" in Tripoli have been published here and abroad, and noticed in our pages, that our readers will be glad to hear that there is another side to this frightful picture. Many Italian journals of authority claim that General Caneva, the Italian commander in Africa, acted with justice, and without violating

THE MELON HARVEST.

—*The National Review* (Shanghai).

the law of nations or the rules of legitimate warfare. Thus the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), a clerical organ and a magazine of the first quality, after speaking of the "slanders" which it says have been spread abroad from the capitals of Europe with regard to the invasion of Africa, remarks:

"The hostility of our enemies is especially shown in another series of libels, full of exaggeration, with which they assail Italy on the ground of another supposed crime, namely, the massacre of Arab rebels. This they represent to be unjust in conception, and abominable in execution. They found their plea of injustice on the ground that the Arabs were erroneously considered as rebels, and therefore punishable by death. But, our traducers aver, on the contrary they should have been looked upon as merely combatants, on the same footing as soldiers, and therefore should have been taken prisoners instead of being put to death. . . . The terms in which our barbarism is spoken of lack verisimilitude. It is quite certain that the journals which thus rave against the Italians have had no means of verifying the facts.

"Indignant at these attacks, which daily become more persistent, the Italian correspondents at Vienna have published a letter of angry protest. Their complaints have reached the ear of our Ambassador at Berlin. Premier Giolitti himself has published in London, under the form of an interview, a kind of note of denial, and Mr. Barzilai, member of the Senate, has sent a protest to the president of the International Press Association, Mr. Singer."

An energetic champion of the Italians against the attack of those who charge the soldiers of General Caneva with merciless massacre is an eminent Frenchman, Mr. Jean Carrère, writer and historian, who communicates to the *Corriere della Sera* (Milan) his own views of the matter. He says that the Italians, instead of being guilty of "barbarity and cruelty," have been too lenient in Tripoli. The "accusations are false and unjust" which charge them with such things. He dwells at large upon the treachery of the Arabs. These nomads who had come to Tripoli would frequent the same cafés as their invaders and, unmolested, spend the evening there, but all the while were meditating treachery. Thus we read:

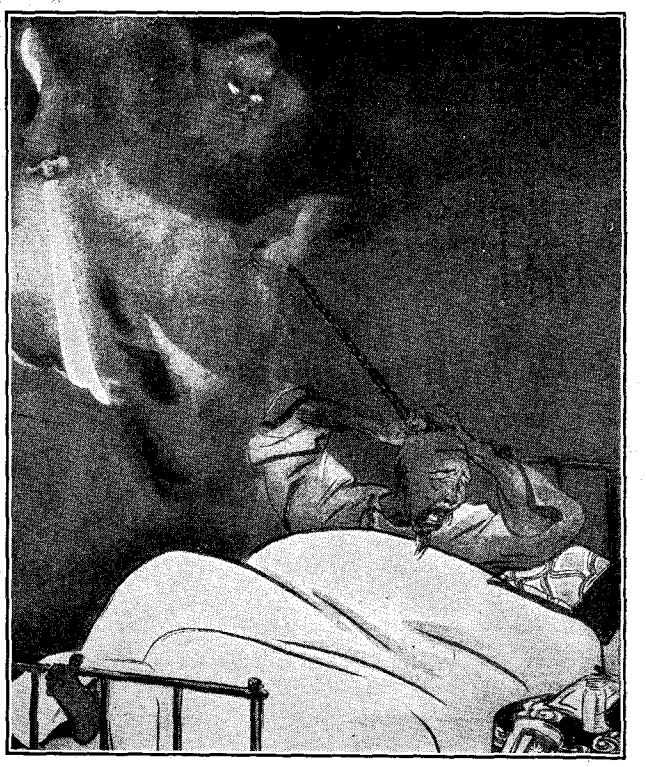
"They went about calmly, feeling strong in the great gentleness of the conquerors, and they used to come to take their Turkish coffee even at a table near to that of the too gentle officers. And everything went smoothly and so softly and gently that on a fine day, or rather a fine night, the too confident Italians had to awaken from so good a dream while the 'Arabian brothers' were firing from the rear upon the soldiers who were fighting like heroes in the intrenchments, on the border of the desert."

The treachery of the Arabs provoked the severe measures taken by the Italians, declares this writer, who avers that harshness is necessary in all schemes of colonization. The French themselves furnished examples of such harshness when they drove the Algerian Arabs to the caves and choked them with burning brushwood. On this point Mr. Carrère remarks:

"Forced by circumstances, the Italian generals have had to do what all colonizers do in similar cases, ever since the existence of colonization, that is from the time of the Phenicians down; they have done what you [English] yourselves have done many times, you, masters in the art of colonization; what we also have done, what you will do again, what we shall do again, what all nations shall do, unless the idea of colonization is entirely given up; they have shot the rebels who were found carrying arms and have blockaded the city. And suddenly, from the ends of Europe, a protest has arisen!"

He repeats that the Italians have been too gentle to the inhabitants of Tripoli and the oases. If the lion has roared, it has roared "like any sucking dove." This mistake he dwells on as follows:

"The great initial error of the Tripolitan occupation has been the desire to demonstrate to the Arabs and to all Europe that Italy wished to conquer the country with gentleness and that



CHINA'S NIGHTMARE.

—*Tokyo Puck.*

she was filled with a feeling of humanity toward her new subjects. . . . I remember the extreme care with which the officers recommended the soldiers never to insult and above all never to strike the Arabs, not to enter the mosques, and to stop not even before the entrances of the same, not to speak to the women, not to look at them, even. Proclamations in Arabic and in Italian were fastened along the streets stating to those good

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people that there was nothing to fear, that they were being considered as brothers."

But the Arabs, he says in conclusion, are only "big children." They could not believe in "fraternity," in gentleness. "They believe only in strength." Then came the "ugly surprize," first to the Italians and later to the Arabs themselves.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOSLEM AID FOR TURKEY

THE MOSLEMS in Egypt, Afghanistan, Persia, China, and India can not fight for Turkey against Italy; most of them are subjects of England, which country looks upon Italy as a friendly Power. What can these 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 warlike believers do then, it is asked, to avenge and succor Turkey, the only surviving Mohammedan kingdom in Europe? An answer is found in the Mohammedan press of India, which harbors no less than 60,000,000 Mussulmans, who already have proclaimed a boycott of all Italian goods in order to punish the aggressor, and are devising and employing other means to the same end. Of course, the East Indian Moslems are British subjects, and Great Britain harbors no hostility against Italy. However, this does not deter the Followers of the Prophet who make their home in Hindustan from forging instruments to punish the Italians, for, as *The Empire*, an English-edited daily of Calcutta, frankly sets forth: "The Mohammedan . . . belongs to Islam first of all, and to India in the second place." But despite this attitude, they can not go to war without breaking away from Great Britain, and this is fully recognized by the leaders, one of whom thus writes in the *Mussulman* (Calcutta):

LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS!
Turkey is planning a closer connection with England.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"Now that the honor of Islam is at stake, what the Indian Mussulmans should do is the question that is uppermost in the mind of every follower of the faith living in this country. Peculiarly circumstanced as they are, they are unable to take any active part in the campaign which Turkey must lead against Italy."

In this situation, the East-Indian Mohammedans are urged to take devious means to punish Italy and help Turkey. One such is thus advocated by the above writer:

"The financial difficulties of the new Turkish régime are well known, and accordingly pecuniary help will not only be highly welcome to the Government of the Sultan, but would prove invaluable at this crisis. If we can not supply Turkey with soldiers or fighting men, we can supply her with sinews of war. Collection of funds for the help of Turkey has already begun, and we hope our coreligionists all over India will each contribute their mites in a cause calculated to maintain the dignity and glory of Islam."

Other East-Indian Moslem writers do not so candidly advocate the collection of "sinews of war" for Turkey, tho they accomplish the same end by asking for "subscriptions to help the families of those killed and wounded, and others rendered destitute by this war." But whether they may or may not disguise their appeal for funds, really matters little. The outstanding fact is that India is not only secretly but openly sending money to Turkey. Many successful public meetings have been and are being held in all the large cities of Hindustan to make such collections. At one such gathering in Bombay, Mr. Maya Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chhoteni announced amid cheers that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and himself had each subscribed Rs. 5,000 ($2,500) toward this fund, and that other subscriptions amounting to Rs. 8,000 had been promised.

Another means urged is to appeal to Great Britain to mediate. The resolutions for this purpose are worded in almost identical language, and run thus:

"Having regard to the fact that Britain has the largest number of Mohammedans under her sway, and that some of our [English] Ministers have consistently followed a pro-Islamic policy, and in particular have supported Turkey, this meeting considers it highly desirable and earnestly hopes that Britain should use her best effort to put an end to this unjust and unrighteous war."

However, since Great Britain does not seem to be in a mood to rupture its amicable relations for the sake of its Moslem subjects, the radical Mohammedan newspapers are inspiring the Islamites with hatred for Christian civilization. *Zamindar*, a vernacular paper published by Mussulmans at Lahore, for instance, writes:

"Christ must have been surprized at the misdeeds that are being perpetrated in the world by his followers. He must have been thinking whether his followers were exactly the same persons whom he taught the lesson that 'if any one slaps thee on the one cheek, give him thy other cheek, or if a man takes away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' A bishop of Italy has recently stated that Italy had been compelled to annex Tripoli in order to protect civilization. This insolent bishop has spoken such an unholy lie that it has brought shame on Christianity, and the sooner such civilization comes to an end the better for the peace and the progress of the world."

Since the East-Indian Mohammedans are very inflammatory, the Britons in India are becoming nervous, and some English organs in India are calling the attention of the British-Indian authorities to the necessity of taking the same steps to kill Pan-Islamic agitation in India that Lord Kitchener did to effect the same purpose in Egypt. That able and successful agent of Great Britain, who is at present administrating the affairs of the Nile country, completely muzzled the vernacular press and put a stop to seditious assemblies. Says *The Pioneer* (Allahabad):

"In official circles this [the presence of Kitchener at Cairo] is the reason that is openly assigned to the extraordinary subsidence of the first outbursts. It became known that strict instructions had been issued to the police officers to repress in the most drastic manner the slightest signs of demonstrations, etc. In addition, the chief newspaper proprietors were enjoined to refrain from any comments on the Tripoli affair calculated to excite the public. The prompt punishment (suppression) meted out to a transgressor—the *Misr-el-Fatat*, which published an inflammatory article on the subject—damped the ardor of the most audacious of the agitators. They recognize that at last there is a master in Egypt."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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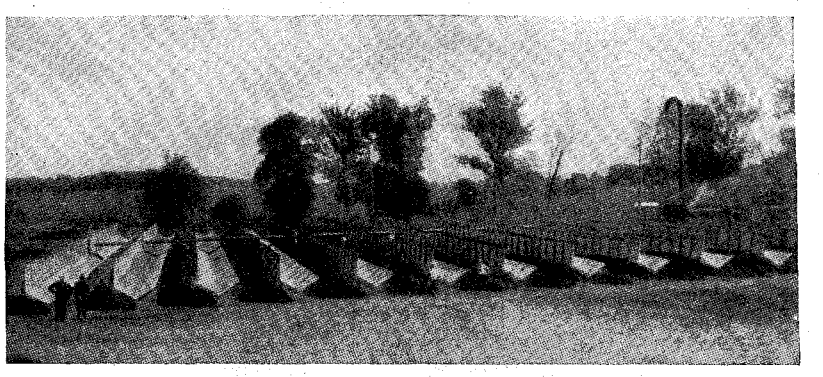
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A NEW SOLAR ENGINE

ENGINES to be run by the sun's heat have been devised many times, but it can hardly be said that they are yet familiar objects. Some are doing good work, but they are economical only in regions where fuel is scarce and sunshine abundant. Both these conditions are found in Egypt, and it is in this land that Frank Shuman, the inventor of the latest type of solar generator, expects that his device will do service. After ten years of experiment, Mr. Shuman has now a solar engine that has been pumping 3,400 gallons of water a minute to a height of 36 feet continuously for five weeks. The Shuman solar engine is thus described in *La Nature* (Paris, November 4) by J. d'Izier:



A SUN-POWER PLANT.

General view of Mr. Shuman's works for the utilization of solar heat.

"The establishment of Mr. Shuman, which he calls picturesquely a 'sun-power plant,' is composed essentially of three parts: (1) the absorber, in which the solar heat is concentrated and the steam is generated; (2) the motor, driven by the steam thus produced; and (3) the condenser, which enables the same water to be used over and over again.

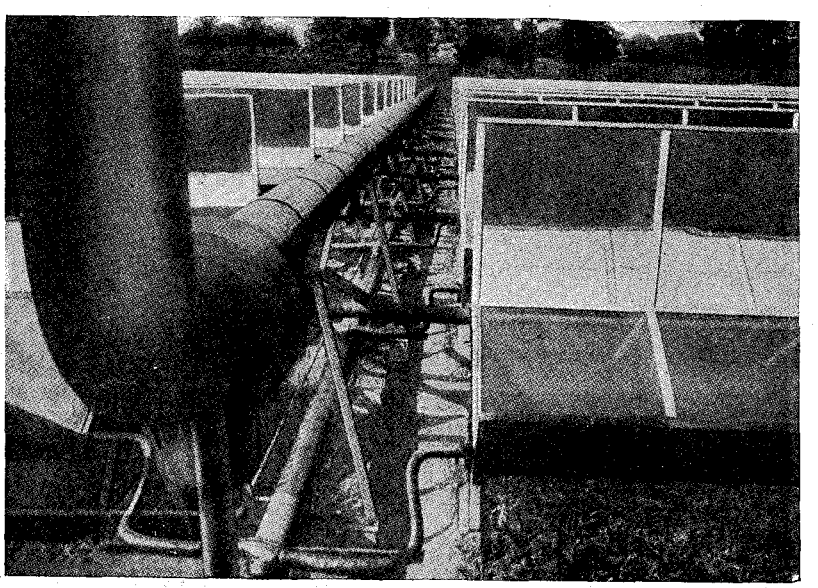
"The first part, which is, so to speak, the very soul of the invention, merits a detailed description. This absorber is composed of a series of identical elements, each constituted of a flat, rectangular metal box, whose interior is divided into cells which make it look like a gigantic honeycomb. The feed-water circulates around these cells.

"This primary metal recipient is enclosed in a wooden box, also flat, and closed by a cover composed of two panes separated by an air space of one inch. To prevent loss of heat due to radiation the bottom of these boxes has been supplied with two waterproof felt sheets, separated by a layer of pulverized cork two inches thick. These boxes are mounted on supports raising them three inches above the ground, and making it possible so to incline them that they receive the sun's rays perpendicularly. A very simple mechanism enables this inclination to be changed easily and without great loss of time.

"To utilize more effectively the heat of the sun, the inventor has mounted cheap plane mirrors on the lateral faces of these boxes, as shown in the photographs. These reflected rays contribute to the evaporation of the water in the cells of the metal receptacles, which are each provided with two pipes serving respectively for the feed-water and for the steam. The steam-pipes of the divers elements are connected with a principal conduit, which is eight inches in diameter in the present installation, and which conducts the steam to the engine.

"It is not necessary to describe this steam-engine, which operates at low pressure and is of a type already used in the industries. As indicated above, it has a condenser. . . . We have said that Mr. Shuman has used the motive force produced by his insolator to work a pump. His present installation is soon to be carried to Egypt, where it is hoped that its efficiency will be still greater than in Pennsylvania. Egypt is one of the sunniest regions of the world, and its mean temperature is much higher (by 15 to 18 degrees Fahrenheit) than that of this part of America.

"The inventor believes that his system will render great service to countries like Egypt, where combustibles of every kind are rare and dear, and where his engine, which derives its energy from the sun only, may run regularly from year's end to year's end. It will find its principal application in irrigation, in conjunction with elevating-pumps."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



"LETTING A LITTLE SUNSHINE IN."

Steam collector connected with the "absorbers" of the solar engine, by which the sun's heat is collected and steam generated.

ILLS DUE TO WIRELESS—Some of the troubles brought on by wireless telegraphy, or rather by the powerful electric apparatus used at the sending stations, are noted in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 11), which quotes as its authority the French paper *Nouveaux Remèdes*. This journal remarks that we must expect that any step in advance, in the march of humanity, will have some unfavorable effect on the health of individuals. Wireless telegraphy must in its turn contribute certain ills. We read:

"During the Morocco campaign, where the wireless telegraphic service was very active on board the *Descartes*, Dr. Belile, the ship's surgeon, had occasion to observe among his staff a number of accidents that seem to be closely related to this new mode of application of electric waves. These were, in the first place, disturbances of vision, a species of 'light-strokes' analogous to those produced by arc lamps in the manipulation of projectors. Against these accidents Dr. Belile advises the use of spectacles of yellow or orange glass. Then there are attacks of eczema on the uncovered parts, the face and hands; and finally nervous palpitations with pains about the heart, very distressing and coming on after one has stood for some time near the sending apparatus. It is a question also whether many neurasthenic states, now so frequent among sailors, may not be caused by the more-and-more considerable extension of electric apparatus on board of war-ships."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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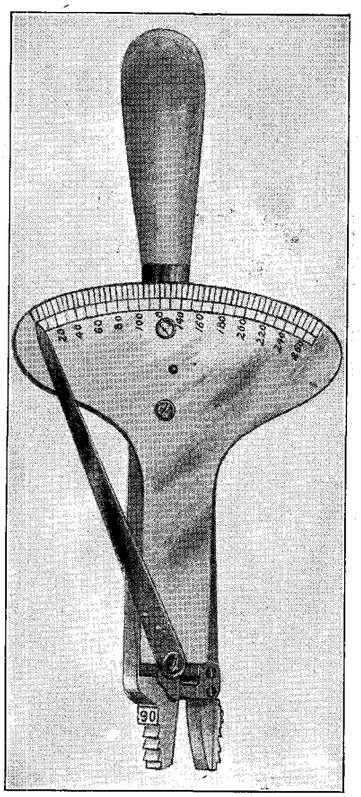
TO SEE THROUGH FLESH WITH THE NAKED EYE

EVERY ONE understands that the *x*-ray is now widely used with great success to detect the presence and location of foreign substances in the human body. It is not so generally known that in certain parts of the body ordinary light may be used in the same way, and that then the intruder may be located with the naked eye, making unnecessary the use of the phosphorescent screens or sensitized plates employed in radioscopy. Transillumination, as this new method is called, has been used for some little time as an aid in the diagnosis of diseases of the upper respiratory tract; but in minor surgery and in general medical diagnosis it has a quite untouched and widely applicable field. Especially is it of value in locating foreign bodies in the extremities. In an article contributed by Dr. Morris H. Kahn, of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, to *The Medical Record* (New York) we read:

"The technic of transillumination of the extremities is simple. A small concealed electric lamp of ½ to 2 candle-power, such as the ordinary pocket-lamp, is all that is necessary. . . . The examining-room should be totally dark and the eyes accustomed to the darkness before the examination is made. The lamp is then applied to the part to be examined, and the findings carefully interpreted. The light is transmitted through the soft tissues and also the fingers and toes. The web of the hand and feet is readily made translucent, and the palms may also be made translucent either by direct ventrodorsal or by lateral transmission. In adults a little light may be transmitted in the region of the wrist. In children the forearms and even the arms may be transilluminated to a degree depending on the adipose development.

"In examining for a foreign body, the latter must be situated between the eye and the source of light, and it must be nearer to the eye than any obstacle in the field. Thus the shafts of the long bones are not translucent. When a foreign body is situated near the surface of a phalanx, that surface should face the examiner, or transillumination must be made from side to side. Dark markings upon the skin, such as dirt on the fingers, inkstains, iodin or silver-nitrate marks, and scabs or secretions become prominently apparent in these examinations. The superficial veins also become visible, but after compression they transmit the light. Folds of skin must be smoothed to admit of uniform translucency.

"Because of obvious difficulty, the fluoroscope or the *x*-rays are often not available in private practise. Even in hospitals and dispensaries the routine use of these for locating foreign bodies is expensive. Again, time elapses, and a needle-fragment may be displaced within a few hours from its original position. Transillumination is, therefore, a ready aid. Splinters of wood are not revealed by the *x*-ray, or they may break and large pieces may be left in the tissues unrecognized and form a pus focus. In these cases transillumination is valuable. . . . With the foreign body visibly before one no probing is necessary."



THE "GNATHODYNAMOMETER."

This simple machine for testing the force of a bite has a name that "would put the average jaw to a severe test."

THE FORCE OF A BITE

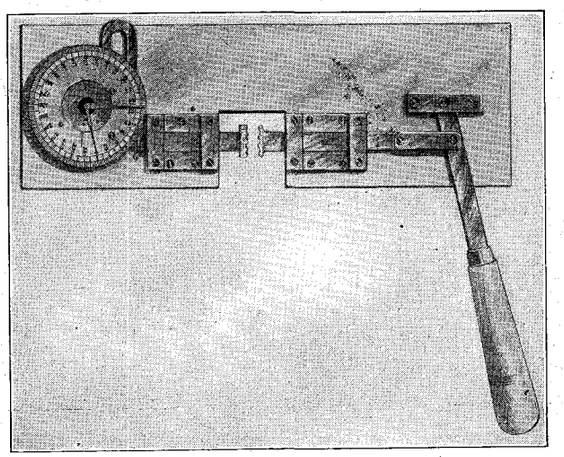
TO BITE with a force of ten pounds, a man must contract his jaw-muscles with a force of forty pounds. This is so, we are told by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 2), because the jaws are like a pair of tongs. The power is applied near the joint, while the work is done at the opposite extremity. Had the jaws been built after the fashion of a nut-cracker, with the muscles at the ends of the jaw levers, and the teeth between these and the joint, a powerful bite could have been obtained with a very small muscular effort; but in animal physiology mechanical advantage weighs for little. Nearly all the principal muscles are far more powerful than would be necessary were they to act directly upon the work. When chewing, however, we have an almost direct application of power. There is a vast difference between chewing and biting. We read in part:

"In order to determine the average strength of the jaws, Dr. G. E. Black, president of the Chicago Dental University, some time ago devised an instrument of very simple design but with a name that would put the average jaw to a severe test—the gnathodynamometer. With this instrument he found that the limit of the bite was not determined by the muscles, but by the teeth themselves. In nearly every case, the patient would cease his efforts, owing to the fact that his teeth hurt. The average of a thousand persons showed 171 pounds for the molar teeth and much less for bicuspids and incisors. Out of the one thousand persons, seventeen developed a force equal to the full registry of the instrument, which was 275 pounds.

"In a recent publication, Dr. Black has tabulated the records of about fifty persons who were tested with the gnathodynamometer. The list includes men and women of all classes, from a blacksmith to a Chinese laundryman, and from a servant-girl to a music-teacher. It is natural to picture a butcher as a man with a well-developed and powerful jaw, but among the patients in the list the butcher showed a power of only 165 pounds with his molars, from which we may infer that he is accustomed to selecting tender meats for use on his own table. The man with the highest record was a printer who registered 270 pounds, while the second honors went to a dentist with 240 pounds. Among the women the highest record reached was 160 pounds, while the lowest was 45. Strangely enough, the schoolgirl who made the latter record was able to register 70 pounds with her incisors, which might indicate that she had accustomed her dental membranes of the front teeth to harder work by biting a pencil, or something of the sort. In this list of records, males showed an average of 150 pounds with the molars and 83 with incisors, and females 108 pounds with the molars and 57 with incisors.

"The instrument with which these records were made comprises a pair of steel arms, which are normally spread apart by spring tension. Each arm is equipped with a rubber pad, on which the biting is done.

"In addition to the gnathodynamometer, Dr. Black has invented another instrument with



THE "PHAGODYNAMOMETER."

This instrument with an equally terrifying name tests the resistance which various foods offer to chewing.

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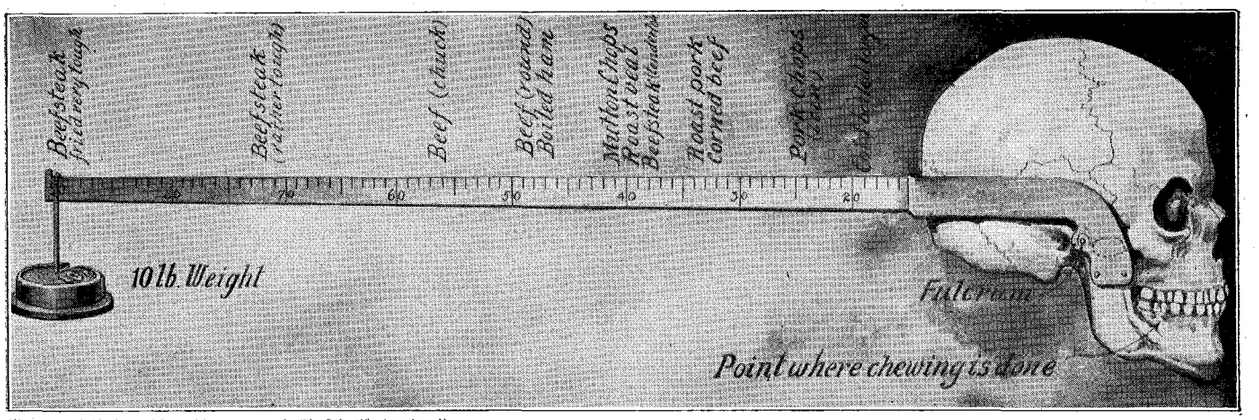


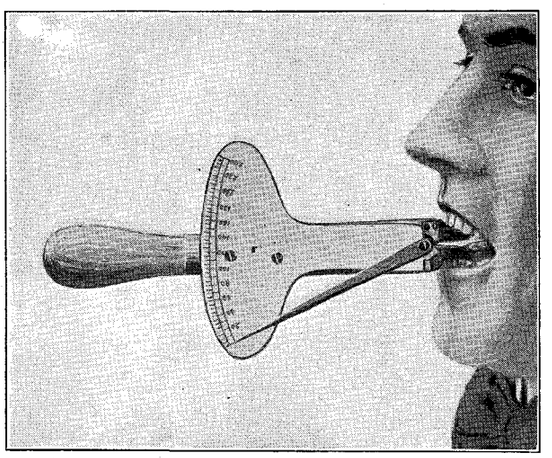
Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

WHAT WE DO WHEN WE CHEW.

To chew tough beefsteak, the jaws must exert a 90-pound crush, here represented by a 10-pound weight on the end of a 30-inch scale beam.

an equally terrifying name—the phagodynamometer, with which he tests the resistance to chewing offered by various foods. This instrument comprises a pair of plungers with toothed surfaces at their adjacent ends. By means of a lever one of the plungers is forced against the other. With this instrument, some important studies have been made of the force required in the mastication of food. The tenderest meat was found to be boiled tongue, the central part of which offered a resistance of from three to five pounds. Boiled tongue, when cold, offered a resistance of from 15 to 20 pounds. In order to crush pork chops, loin, a force of from 20 to 25 pounds was necessary. Mutton chops required from 30 to 40 pounds; beef, round, from 40 to 50, and beefsteak, well done, but rather tough, from 60 to 80 pounds. An experienced butcher selected some very tough meats, from the neck of an old animal, which stood up against a force of from 70 to 90 pounds before the crush occurred. These tests were made a number of years ago, before storage meat was used to the extent it is now. The figures should be reduced about one-third for meat made tender by storage. With these data, the mathematically inclined may reckon the horse-power developed at the boarding-house table."

A surprizing fact found in these tests is that the teeth are not endangered so much by hard foods as by those which wedge in between the cusps and break them. Gum drops and sticks of licorice often work this mischief, and bread crusts break more teeth than is generally suspected. Dr. Black, indeed, puts the bread crust at the head of the list in this pernicious particular.



A GNATHODYNAMETRIC TEST.

EXCESSIVE FRAGILITY—Too many things are falling down, thinks *The Engineering Record* (New York). It may be unreasonable for us to expect our houses, bridges, and roofs to stay put, but somehow or other the public has a strong objection to homes that collapse, roofs that cave in, bridges that buckle. Engineers and contractors should get together, this paper thinks, and try to design and build structures in which their owners may have reasonable confidence. We read:

"There are too many things falling down, for the welfare of engineers and contractors alike. The concrete factory roof that fell in Ilion and the concrete roof that fell in St. Paul recently because the supports were removed too soon, the concrete bridge that collapsed into the American River in California a fortnight ago, the corner of the brick building in Boston that fell because of rotten foundations, the front of the brick building which fell in Chicago because there was little to keep it in place, the various other structures that have been dropping conspicuously from their place in the landscape, are precursors of a fall in the reputation of engineers and contractors if they do not look alive. It is their misfortune that their successful works are without interest to the man in the street, while their unsuccessful works attract attention. There is no field of highly trained endeavor where accidents have more serious consequences, and so there should be no field where more general attention is directed to preventing such accidents."

HOW TO KEEP EGGS

THE VERY FACT that no one would knowingly buy for his own use eggs that had been stored for long periods is sufficient proof of the unsatisfactory character of all methods of preservation hitherto discovered. A writer in *Energy* (English ed., Leipsic, October), however, tells of recently devised processes that give some promise. We are reminded that eggs spoil for two reasons — fermentation and infection by bacteria from without. It will not do simply to exclude germs if the elements of decay are already within the shell. Processes in which the contents of the egg are removed from the shell and so preserved are gaining in favor, we are told, despite the fact that inferior methods of this sort, used in the past, have proved objectionable and unsatisfactory. Old and new methods are thus outlined:

"Some processes merely stain the eggs with acids and then provide them with a coat of wax, paraffin, etc., in order to close up the pores. They do not cope with germs that have been enclosed in the egg. These germs push inward and cause decay. The shells often become very soft from the application of silicates or calcium salts. Other methods impart an unnatural appearance and flavor to the egg. The methods of treating eggs with antiseptic solutions have not yielded satisfactory results. Two firms have just introduced some egg-preserving processes, which, according to report, promise much in this direction. Eggs are said to remain fresh a long time and may be transported long distances. They may be dispatched in common crates, through which the air passes, or in tight-closed boxes. Thus there is no danger of eggs absorbing bad odors and becoming unfit for

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use. Instead of preserving the egg itself, the market is now provided with fresh egg-yolk chemically preserved. Preparations of this nature have become leading articles of trade. Kitchen salt, boric acid, benzoic acid, formalin and its derivates, and salts are generally used for preserving purposes, but are not altogether unobjectionable from the standpoint of food chemistry. Ethylic alcohol is a practical preserving agent for egg-yolk, for, as commonly known, it is used for making egg-nog. A firm of the food branch are making a stable quality of preserved egg-yolk containing all the essential ingredients. The fresh yolk is mixt with cocoa, and the mixture desiccated at a low temperature. Egg-yolk and albumen powder are made by various houses. Some branches of industry make use of egg-yolk substitutes, which are placed on the market by several firms, and consist chiefly of albumin, casein, and coloring-matter. These surrogates may be distinguished without any trouble from the natural product, by making the following test. Pour the substance under investigation into a reaction glass, shut it tight, and warm to a moderate temperature. If it is real egg-yolk, the characteristic odor of an egg will be apparent; the odor of the substitute resembles that of skimmed milk, which is due to the casein."

AN ELECTRIFIED SCHOOL

IN A RECENT number we described some successful experiments made near Chicago on the cultivation of plants under the influence of electric currents. In Sweden a similar experiment has been tried with human beings, and it has been shown, apparently, that pupils surrounded by wires carrying powerful alternating currents of high frequency make greater progress physically and mentally than they would under ordinary conditions. The test was made under the direction of the well-known Swedish scientist, Svante Arrhenius. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 14):

PROF. SVANTE ARRHENIUS,

The Swedish scientist, who has been making experiments which would seem to show that the brains of school-children work better under the stimulation of an electrified atmosphere.

"A schoolroom was surrounded, on its walls and ceiling, with coils of conducting-wire constituting a vast solenoid, within which the pupils were situated, like an iron core in the coils of an electro-magnet. Through the solenoid were sent currents of high frequency. . . . Fifty scholars were placed in this hall; fifty others, of the same average age and advancement, were placed as 'controls' in a neighboring hall which had no electric installation. The result was that at the end of six months the electrified scholars had grown on an average 51 millimeters [two inches], while the 'controls' had grown only 32 millimeters. Increase of weight, etc., was in proportion to this increase in height.

"From the point of view of studies, the development (we are not told by what method estimates were made, nor by what scale they were measured) was 92 per cent. on the average for the scholars subjected to the new methods, fifteen of them having developed 100 per cent. mentally. Among the 'control' scholars, the development was not more than 75 per cent. on an average, and never reached as much as 100 per cent. The electric treatment also benefited the good scholars from the point of view of activity, the rousing of interest, attention, and resistance to fatigue. The teachers also partook of these benefits.

"We might be tempted to believe that the ozone produced by the electric discharges, whose odor was quite perceptible in the hall, may have played some part in the physiological effects observed in the pupils and their teachers; but the experimenters maintain the contrary."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOOKKEEPERS BOSSING ENGINEERS

INSTEAD of allowing the men who are responsible for our engineering and industrial successes to manage our great concerns with a free hand, we are making them bondsmen of the bookkeeper and the salesman. This is the criticism made of American manufacturing establishments by Guido Sacerdote, an Italian mechanical engineer, who has had many years of experience both in Europe and the United States. American factories, he says, are run on a uniform plan, and this plan, tho doubtless justified by conditions in former years, is now all wrong. In an article entitled, "Is the Right Man in the Right Place?" contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York, November 16), Mr. Sacerdote replies emphatically, No! to the question asked in his title, and attempts to tell why he believes that our industrial kings are doing flagrant injustice to the engineer and to the profession which he exalts by his works. In the first place, Mr. Sacerdote finds fault with the main subdivision into office force and factory force, both under the general manager, with a consequent division of duties and prospects. He writes:

GUIDO SACERDOTE.

He thinks that in this country the office-boy has a better chance to rise than the trained engineer.

"A man who has started in one of these two subdivisions is generally and fatally destined to complete his career in the same one, or, at least, in discharging the same class of duties. There is this difference, however, that the office-boy who sweeps the floor and runs errands has a chance to become bookkeeper, assistant superintendent, superintendent, salesman, purchasing agent, head salesman, and general manager if he has intelligence and luck. In other words, he has the chance to fill one of the positions which carry the highest compensation.

"The factory positions, on the other hand, do not generally open the path to any higher place than chief engineer or superintendent, according to where the career has been started and the technical education of the man. Here, again, a striking division of duties can be noticed between the drawing-room and the factory; a striking difference between the men at the heads of the two departments; a striking difference in the importance accorded to the two positions and their respective salaries.

"It seems clear that something must be wrong. Why it is so is hard to say. The question is a most complicated one, and must be examined from different sides."

That the engineer is certainly entitled to the same chance as the office boy seems self-evident to the writer. In both Italy and France the trained engineer may have to start in the office to learn the practical business end of his work, but when that has been absorbed, he is pushed ahead. In Europe the general manager of an industrial enterprise is an engineer. In this country he has to step aside for the business man. What is the result? Says Mr. Sacerdote:

"In what capacity is the engineer employed in America?

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Aside from those who have means, opportunity, and ability to start independently as consulting engineers, those employed in factories and industrial enterprises are really confronted by very poor prospects. Not every one can be a consulting engineer. The others should not be generally restricted to drawing-room duties. Still, such is the case here.

"Why is it that American factories have been so slow in accepting the most modern products of engineering skill, except those appealing to, and perfectly clear and comprehensible to, the purely practically trained man? I need only refer to producer-gas apparatus, autogenous welding, water-tube boilers for stationary installations, malleable iron, concrete buildings, flaming arc lamps—all processes and materials used in Europe for years before being introduced here. This proves to me that some quality is lacking in the managers of American factories. This, in my opinion, is a lack of knowledge necessary to weigh the importance of things based on theoretical principles, to value other people's opinions and experiences, and, above all, to form an individual opinion of one's own.

"On the other hand, I recall my astonishment a few years ago on reading that some big industrial concerns in the Pittsburg district had freely opened their doors and given financial support to an 'inventor,' who claimed to have discovered a way to burn ashes. Later, after having been exploited in the daily papers, a few technical journals showed it up for the fake it was.

"Things of this kind are absolute impossibilities in any country in Europe. For the engineer passes judgment on things; the engineer holds a position morally very high; his opinion is sought and respected; he occupies the place that he really deserves in the industrial world, as well as in the social world.

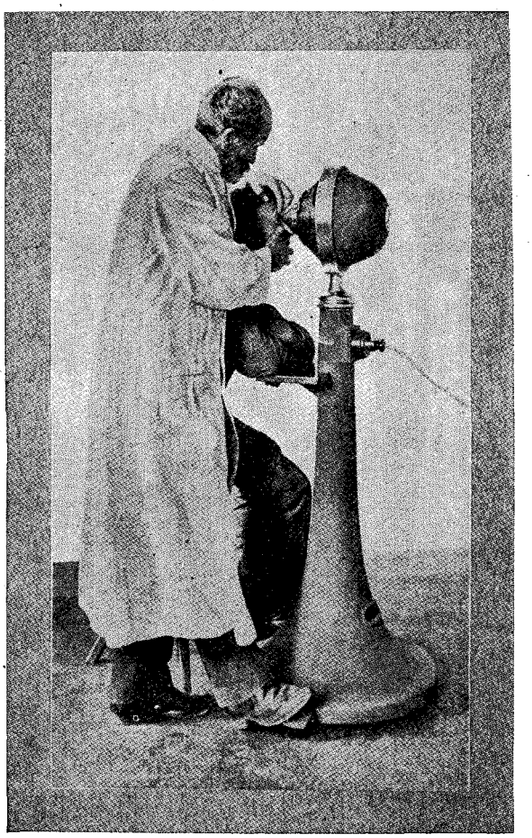
"American manufacturers can not fail to realize that competition is becoming more and more keen; that very soon common sense and practical knowledge alone will not suffice. It is to be hoped, if not in homage to justice, at least through the necessity of industry, that the American engineering profession will rise to a higher plane. At the same time the engineers must help themselves."

A SLOT-MACHINE TO MEASURE SPEED—A slot-machine to be placed in a railway car to inform all possessors of the necessary coin how fast they are going, is the latest invention. Says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago):

"Many of us when traveling in a railroad car have wondered what speed we were making. An old expedient is to count the number of clicks of a car-wheel passing over the rail-joints in a given length of time. A rough estimate may thus be made, since, with the usual length of rail, the approximate speed of a train in miles per hour is equal to the number of rail-joints passed in twenty seconds. But this method is uncertain and unsatisfactory. An English inventor has patented a penny-in-the-slot indicator, . . . so constructed that when the button is prest a clutch makes a connection with the pulley, which is belted to the axle. This clutch is connected to a flexible shaft leading to the instrument inside the car. The revolution of this flexible shaft is used to get up eddy currents in a disk between the poles of a permanent magnet. These eddy currents are used to throw an indicating-needle on the dial. As the strength of these currents is directly proportional to the speed of rotation of the disk, the deflection of the needle is directly proportional to the speed of the train. The dial, of course, is calibrated to read in miles per hour. As long as the button is held in, the needle will indicate the speed."

ELECTROMAGNETS FOR OCULISTS

THE USE of magnets to extract foreign bodies from the eye has been common for years. Whenever such bodies are of a magnetic metal, especially iron or steel, this method removes them with much less wounding of the substance of the eyeball than would be the case with the best form of mechanical extraction in the hands of the most skilled operator. But as the small magnets generally made for this special use sometimes hazard the success of the operation by the weakness of their magnetic effects, a Swiss oculist, Dr. O. Haab, a professor in the University of Zurich, has caused to be made a special electromagnet which appears to be the most powerful and the most practical of all those built for this purpose. We read in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 11):



TO DRAW THE MOTE FROM THY BROTHER'S EYE.

This powerful electromagnet can remove the mote if it happens to be made of a magnetic metal. Otherwise not.

"The advantage of this new device is that the circuit is closed by means of a pedal, which allows the operator to have both his hands free for his work. On the other hand, to cease its action, the magnet need not be withdrawn from the eye, which is very important, as, even with a good suspension, so heavy a mass can not always be moved away rapidly enough to avoid involuntary displacements of the fragment lodged in the eye.

"Another point of great importance is the form given to the active pole; the less this pole projects from the magnetizing coil the stronger its attraction is. Nevertheless, as the field of operation should not be masked by this pole, it is necessary to find a good compromise between these two desiderata.

"The electromagnet of Dr. Haab affects the form of a bell magnet of which one pole alone, having the form of a right-angled cone, serves for the extraction of the fragments. The coil in the part adjacent to the pole presents the same conical form, so that a free field of vision is assured on all sides up to the points. The form of the points screwed to the pole may be adapted to the necessities of the different cases.

"The other pole is in bell-form, the iron surrounding the greater part of the coil protecting it against shocks. On the other hand, this form has the advantage of eliminating on one side of the magnet the dispersion of the force lines, and in a general way of reducing the number of lines leading to the exterior of the apparatus.

"The electromagnet rests on a hollow brass support, around which it turns easily. To facilitate transportation this support is furnished with rollers. A shelf fixt somewhat above the middle furnishes the patient with a support for his arms, giving his head a fixt position.

"By pressing on the pedal, the circuit of the magnet is closed; as soon as the foot is withdrawn the commutator is brought back by a spring to its initial position. . . . Owing to the fact that the current in the copper coil is relatively feeble, heating of the coil is insensible, which makes it possible to operate the machine continuously for a long time. The attractive force exerted by this electromagnet is far greater than that furnished by other similar devices.

"It goes without saying that this electromagnet may be also perfectly well utilized to draw out from other parts of the body iron filings or other fragments of metal. Therefore it seems probable that it will find a place in the hospitals of all great mining and metallurgical establishments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

THE TROUBLOUS "PLAYBOY"

NOT SINCE the Astor Place Riot of 1849, arising from a quarrel between Forrest and Macready, has a New York theater seen so exciting an evening as the one which recently greeted the Irish Players. This company from Dublin had passed smoothly over the first week of their productions here, and entered upon the second with Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." It was evidently supposed, in some quarters, that this work is inimical to Ireland and the fair reputation of Ireland's sons and daughters. For several weeks before the advent of the players in New York there had been denunciations of them and their plays in *The Irish World*, the New York *Freeman's Journal*, and *America*. "That they belied everything Irish and blasphemed sacred things is one complaint against them," says *The Irish World*. "These plays

THE FIRST OCCASION OF OFFENSE.

This group pictures the tragic climax of "The Birthright," a play in which two brothers have a fatal quarrel over the inheritance of the little farm. Outcries came from the audience that "brothers don't kill each other in Ireland." "The Playboy," wherein no one is killed, caused a riot.

are 'Irish' only in name; they are not racy of Irish soil, nor do they reflect Irish—meaning Gaelic—character, except possibly such character as may be found in a lunatic asylum," says Gearoid MacCarthaig in the New York *Freeman's Journal*. "They are plays stolen bodily from the decadent and festering French theater; and, in order the better to sell, they are staged with sham Irish effects." "Plays less immoral and offensive have been prohibited in Boston and New York," wrote M. Kenny, S.J., in *America*, in concluding a detailed survey of a number of the pieces in the Players' repertory. The evening of "The Playboy" arrived, and daily papers have made all familiar with accounts of the "riotous" outbreak against this play, of the tumultuous evening in the theater where the players could scarcely make one word in ten audible, of many ejections for noisy interference, of the arrest of ten malcontents. Here is a brief recital of the obnoxious story, told by a calm observer from a distance, the Springfield *Republican*:

"The *Playboy* arrives at some shebeen in the west of Ireland, with a story of an imaginary murder; he had quarreled with a tyrannical father, and in a moment of passion struck him with a spade. In the process of telling this tale it grows in his imagination into a most gallant deed, and in very truth it was the one moment of self-assertion in his whole life. It has grown to quite a fine story, and he tells it once more at the shebeen, with new exaggeration.

"As the play goes on, it becomes a finer and finer story, until at last he had 'split his father to the breeches belt.' All admire him. The girls bring him presents of eggs and a chicken, etc. He is the one exciting person who has ever come into that dull country place. He is contrasted with the very sheepish young man to whom the moment of self-assertion has never come. Sunned by the general approbation, he really does become spirited, gallant, and even lucky. Then the father appears. He had not been killed at all, and when the *Playboy*, excited by the general scorn of the proved liar, rushes at his father to kill him in real earnest, all turn upon him, having learned, in the words of the heroine, the difference between 'a gallant story' and 'a dirty deed,' and bind him with ropes and hand him over to the police. He escapes from them, conscious that he has been made a man 'by the power of a lie.'"

Turning now to the friends of the play, we find them remarking that much of the trouble arises from the fact that Synge's hero has been taken too literally, altho, as the New York *Sun* points out, "the play has long been available in printed form." We read:

"He seems simple enough to those who are not blinded by the surroundings in which the poet has placed him. He is only externally of the Western world, and they must be deaf who can not realize that Synge has edged his homespun with a hem of gold, and lighted his eye with the flame of the prophet. In other days he has swaggered as *D'Artagnan* on the stairways of the Roi Soleil, and in the armor of the *Knight of the Rueful Countenance* assailed the windmills on the Iberian countryside. As *Till Owlglass* his pyrotechnical deviltries sputtered through the medieval nations that struggled to claim him as their own; as *Tartarin* his apocryphal adventures threw in his inflated words a shadow that never reflected the substance. Of such is the genius of the poor playboy that seems to have fallen among so many who were so incapable of appreciating him."

Mr. Arthur Warren, writing in the New York *Tribune*, finds that "the one unfortunate thing about Monday night's imitation of a Donnybrook fair was the crashing tumble of a long-popular tradition." Going on:

"A world perhaps too credulous has long supposed that Irishmen have humor—wit, too. But the volunteer champions of the green and venerated island over the sea, who took up so much space and made so much noise in the theater, can have meant little if they did not mean that they, loyally, boldly, and against all hazards, true to their blood, must not see a joke. Synge's 'Playboy of the Western World' has been so long in print, has been read by so many persons, has been performed so many times in one place or another, and has been described so often, that a reiteration of its theme and the details of its narrative are scarcely necessary now. But the Playboys of Manhattan Isle do not appear to have read Synge's drama, or, having read it, do not understand it. A pleasant gentleman who sat two or three rows behind the writer yelled to the actor who played *Christy Mahon*, as *Christy* was telling how he had killed his father, 'You're a disgrace to humanity!' Then the pleasant

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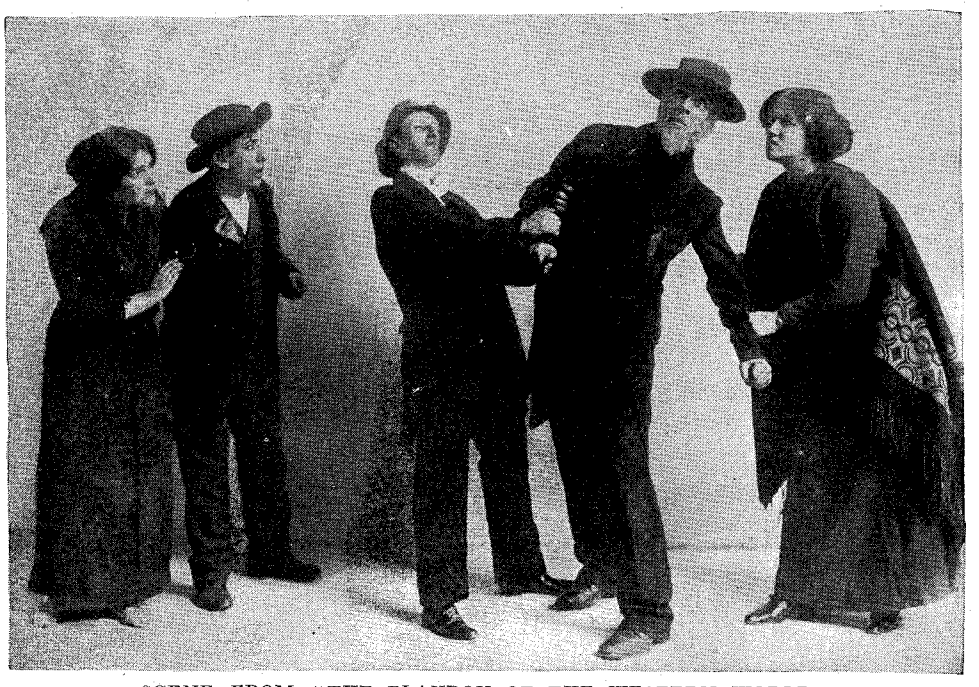
gentleman seized his hat and coat and hastened to the door, where large persons in blue coats greeted him with none too great a tenderness. Still, the pleasant gentleman had done his duty as he saw it. But had he taken the trouble to see the whole play, or read it before entering the playhouse, he would have discovered, to his great mortification, that *Christy* did not kill his father; that *Christy* was play-acting a tale of his own fine invention, and that his father was quite as ready as he to join in the play-acting, and did, indeed, join in it. Says *Old Mahon* to the admiring patrons of *Michael James*' shebeen:

"'Am I not walkin' about the country, hundreds and maybe scores of miles, winning clean beds and the fill of my belly, four times in the day! And I doin' nothin' but tellin' the stories of that naked truth!'

"It is, perhaps, pitiable that the Playboys of Manhattan Isle could not see the humors of the situation. But they could not."

The dramatic reviewer of the New York *Evening Post* does not hold as high an opinion of Synge's play as the majority of his fellow critics. He thinks it likely that the piece "would have attracted but little attention, hostile or other, if it had not been for the effort to invest it with a national significance." More:

"It is doubtful, indeed, whether it would ever have found its way to the footlights if it had not been for the little knot of enthusiasts, who, in their admiration of everything that Synge wrote, failed to perceive that what is richly imaginative and poetic need not necessarily be true or dramatic. No ordinary manager would have had anything to do with it. He would have rejected it for its lack of interest and likelihood, even if he failed to suspect its provocative qualities. It would not have occurred to him for an instant to run a risk for the sake of its literary excellence. Nor was it reasonable to suppose that this literary charm would blind any but a very special audience to the offensive purport of plain words and plainer actions, or that these would naturally be regarded in the light of humorous, harmless, or even complimentary exaggeration. At all events, experience seems to have proved the contrary, and, of course, the Irish theater has profited enormously by the result. It may be predicted with a fair degree of confidence that when 'The Playboy' is deprived of the free advertisement bestowed upon it by Irish opposition, it will speedily disappear from the theater."



SCENE FROM "THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD."

The father of *Christy Mahon* (the Playboy), whom the son declares he killed, turns up to the surprize of the villagers. He was an equal surprize to the riotous audience, who were protesting because he had been killed.

When this play was first performed in Dublin, in 1907, it went through a riotous week at the Abbey Theater. It was then said to be a travesty of the Irish character. Tumult attended the performances, and arrests were made. But, says *The Sunday Independent* (Dublin, February 3, 1907):

"After a stormy week 'The Playboy of the Western World' finished up his career for the present in the Abbey Theater last night. He left the stage amid quite a thunder of applause from a crowded house. The opposition was of the meekest during the performance. . . . There were three men put out by the police from the gallery early in the performance, and, to whatever reason it was due, 'The Playboy' got an admirable hearing."

It has been frequently revived since then by the Irish Players in their home theater, and also in various other cities of Ireland and England. By a curious coincidence, the play had its first performance in England, by a company not Irish, almost simultaneously with the New York production. It was played in Chicago two years ago. *The Academy* (London, November 25), speaking of this much-debated author, says:

"We have in these columns exprest the opinion more than once that of all playwrights of the first decade of this twentieth century probably J. M. Synge alone will rescue himself from oblivion. His plays, from 'The Shadow of the Glen' to the unfinished 'Deidre of the Sorrows,' belong not to the theater of yesterday or to-day, but to the drama of all time."

This writer further comments on the fact that the Irish usually play the piece as farce—probably an ingratiating method. But the English players here referred to "interpret it correctly—not as farce, but as somewhat brackish comedy." "Seldom or never," he reports, "did they lose hold of their audience."

NEXT!

MANAGER (bursting into star's dressing-room)—"You can't go on! The house is full of Scotchmen who say that 'Macbeth' is a libel on their race, and threaten to shoot you if you utter a line!" —Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

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EDUCATION UNDER FREEDOM

IN MOST SCHOOLS the children are taught to be quiet; in the Montessori school they are taught to be active. Instead of being trained for the world of books, they are trained for the world of life. Instead of what we call a "liberal" education, they receive a liberating one—the personality is brought into right relations with life, and "liberated into free action." The founder of this system is Maria Montessori, an Italian physician and educator who, four years ago, opened a school in Rome called "Casa dei Bambini," or "House of Childhood." She has "adopted the inductive methods of experimental science," says Josephine Tozier, in *McClure's* (December), "to insure the development of the individual, under freedom, to his highest capacity." Madame Montessori charges the old-time pedagogy with being "incompetent and vague" because it "did not understand the principles of studying the pupil before educating him and of leaving him free for spontaneous manifestations." Her ideas have already spread beyond Italy, for Switzerland, we are told, passed a law in June of this year, establishing her system in all its public schools. Paris opened a model school in September; New York and Boston also have them, while preparations are being made to open them in England, India, China, Mexico, Korea, Argentina, and Honolulu.

The methods of the Montessori system of pedagogy, says this writer, "are exactly the same as are adopted by all modern investigators in the field of biology." We learn, for example, how deftness and bodily poise are acquired:

"In the first place, Madame Montessori tries to give the child an environment that liberates his personality; she places him in an atmosphere where there are no restraints, where there is no opposition, nothing to make him perverse or self-conscious, or to put him on the defensive. His personality is thus liberated into free action, and the thing he is expresses itself.

"Secondly, by her system of sense-training she develops in the child a sense of his relation to his material surroundings and a facility in accommodating himself to them. As a result of the sense-training, he learns to manage his body deftly, to walk without stumbling, to carry without dropping, to touch objects delicately and surely—in short, to move among the material things that surround him, whatever they may be, with ease and freedom, and with the least possible fret and wear to his spirit and to his body. Every element of embarrassment and self-consciousness is overcome, and he inevitably prefers harmonious action to the discord by which the untrained and awkward child so often tries to hide his inadeptness.

"Thirdly, Madame Montessori tries, through her sense-education, to reach and to stimulate the intellect itself. Through the child's interest in the materials with which he works, she leads him to purely intellectual concepts of form and the relation of numbers."

Courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

ITALY'S GREAT EDUCATIONAL REFORMER.

Maria Montessori, the figure in black, bases her educational ideas upon the fundamental one of liberating the personality of the pupil. The children in the picture seem to be playing; they are really in school, but a school without "restraints."

The protection of the child's individuality is the foremost duty of the nurse during its infancy, and of the teacher afterward. The nurse, moreover, must watch the little animal grow, and prevent the expenditure of energy in useless effort. When the teacher takes him in hand she aims to achieve "discipline through liberty." Miss Tozier gives in translation some of Madame Montessori's own words on this theme. Thus:

"If the discipline be founded on liberty, it (the discipline) must be *active*. We do not call an individual disciplined only when he is rendered artificially silent as a mute and immovable as a paralytic. Such an individual is *annihilated*, not *disciplined*.

"We call an individual disciplined when he is master of himself, and can, therefore, regulate his own conduct when it shall be necessary to follow some rule of life.

"Such a concept of *active discipline* is not easy either to comprehend or to attain; but certainly it contains a great educational principle, and is very different from the absolute coercion to immobility.

"A special technic is necessary to the teacher if she is to lead the child along such a road of discipline, if she is to make it possible for him to continue in this way all his life, advancing always toward perfect self-mastery. Since the child now learns to move rather than to sit still, he prepares himself, not for the school, but for life; for he becomes able, through habit and through practise, to perform easily and correctly the simple acts of social or community life. The discipline to which the child habituates himself here is, in its character, not limited to the school environment, but extends to society.

"The liberty of the pupil must have as its *limit* the collective interests; as its *form*, that education of acts and manners universally considered good breeding. We must, then, check in the child whatever offends or annoys others, or whatever tends toward coarse or ill-bred behavior. But all the rest—every manifestation having a useful scope, whatever it be and in whatever form exprest—must not only be permitted, but must be *observed* by the teacher. Here lies the essential point. From her preparation the teacher should bring not only the ability to observe natural phenomena, but an interest in doing so. She, in our system, must be a *paziente* (patient one), passive much more than active; and her patience shall be composed of anxious scientific curiosity, and of absolute *respect* toward the phenomenon that she wishes to observe. The teacher must understand and feel her position of observer; the activity must lie in the phenomenon. . . . . .

"In those first days of training my teachers, I saw the dangers of blind intervention in the children's activities. These teachers, almost involuntarily, recalled the children to immobility, without *observing* and *distinguishing* the nature of the movements that they represt. There was, for example, a little girl who gathered her companions about her, and then, in the midst of them, began to talk and gesticulate. The teacher at once ran to her, took hold of her arms, and told her to be still; but I, observing the child, saw that she was playing at being teacher or mother to the others, and was teaching them the morning prayer, the invocation to the saints, and the sign of the cross; she already showed herself as a *director*. Another child, who

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continually made disorganized and misdirected movements, and who was considered abnormal, one day, with an expression of intense attention, set about moving the tables. Instantly they were upon him to make him stand still because he made too much noise. Yet this was one of the *first manifestations*, in this child, of *movements* that were *coordinated* and *directed toward a useful end*, and it was therefore an action that should have been respected. In fact, after this the child began to be quiet and happy like the others whenever he had any small objects to move about and to arrange upon his desk."

The gulf between the cultivated mentality of the adult and the primitive groping mind of the most precocious child is so great that even gifted children unconsciously tax their brains in the effort to understand and to assimilate the words that most teachers use in presenting a lesson or directing a game. Dr. Montessori "insists upon the direct presentation of the object in the simplest manner." Thus:

"In the Casa dei Bambini, the teacher, when she is preparing to give a lesson, seats herself beside the little one and firmly and distinctly calls his name. To sit down beside a little child in the attitude of a comrade, and to call his name distinctly, clearly, is to call, not to the body, but to the master spirit and owner of that body. Hearing his name, the child instantly knows that something is required of him. When, by his expression or by an intelligent gesture, he responds to this personal call, the teacher may begin her lesson, saying calmly, intently: 'Listen!' No other explanatory word.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR MONTESSORI TEACHERS.

They begin by observing children as a scientist observes phenomena. They watch these particular children, for example, and discover character and aptitudes from the way they sweep the corridor, one proceeding carefully, the other with great vigor.

"In her lesson on color, which is one of the first lessons that Montessori gives to children of three and a half or four, the teacher selects from the boxes of flat spools wound with colored silks two or three colors strongly contrasted and in pairs. The lesson proceeds according to the three periods borrowed by Montessori from Seguin. Let us suppose the colors chosen to be red and yellow.

"'Yellow,' says the teacher, putting down the first spool of that color.

"The average child will at once look pleased with the brilliant object. 'This is *yellow*,' the teacher may say again. She must repeat the name of the color clearly and emphatically, that the sound may carry a meaning.

"After a moment's pause, when she is quite sure that the child's eye has absorbed the yellow color, she puts down the second color, saying, 'And this is *red*—red—red.' The child commonly is moved to take the object in her hands and look at it. She has seen both of these colors before, many times, probably has been attracted to them before she could speak, or even crawl; for all babies with normal sight usually laugh and crow at the sight of bright colors.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the teacher knows that the child likes and recognizes yellow and red, she must allow her to contemplate the bright pieces for a moment undisturbed. A large proportion of children know the colors only perfunctorily, and in this lesson will come the first intellectual idea in connection with them. They will look at yellow or red for the first time in an intelligent fashion. For this reason the child must not be hurried. Some children absorb ideas slowly, and this is a very new, large, and important idea for the little brain. When she requires more information, she will look up with an intelligent glance.

"Then only may the teacher proceed to the second period, which is to prove whether the child has understood the contrast and the names of the two colors. It is the trial of precision.

"'Give me the yellow,' demands the teacher. Then, 'Give me the red.' If the child obeys correctly and properly—which is almost invariably the case with strong colors, unless the vision be defective—then comes the third period of the lesson. The teacher points to the yellow object and says: 'What color is that?' And then, being answered accurately, the three periods are closed."

THE HEART OF YELLOW JOURNALISM

SINCE MR. PULITZER'S death English journals have discust that peculiarly American product that they all affect to despise and some try to imitate—yellow journalism. What it is and how it came about are points on which the London *Times* and the Manchester *Guardian* are not entirely in agreement. The former prints an article on Mr. Pulitzer from the pen of a correspondent "recently in the United States," that *The Guardian* takes up and handles in its own way, and to a somewhat different conclusion. Beginning with the admission that Mr. Pulitzer "contrived to dye the newspapers of his adopted country a yellower hue than had ever been attained before," *The Guardian* continues:

"The picturesque writer in *The Times* suggests that this tinctorial triumph, as he might say, was not altogether voluntary. In the competition between Mr. Pulitzer and Mr. Hearst which gave 'both its birth and its name to modern yellow journalism' (he calls it, by the way, a 'historic conflict,' just as if he were writing of Thermopylæ or Waterloo) 'neither gentleman,' he says, 'started with the deliberate purpose of debauching the taste of half a continent. The whirlwind of the struggle swept both the New York *World* and *The Journal* out of all normal courses into strange and unshallowed seas; and into those wild and uncharted waters a great part of the press of the country followed, and there, seemingly rudderless, with no recognizable standards of measurement or perspective, much of it still tosses.' A pretty figure, albeit a little windy; but this theory of a happy afterthought will not do. It does not seem to us to have any correspondence with the facts. 'Yellow' journalism, in America or elsewhere, is not in the least like a rudderless ship tossing in uncharted waters; it is a particularly wide-awake, astute, and cynical kind of commercial enterprise, divested of every sort of cumbersome scruple or fastidious trammel that might impede it in the race for circulation and profit.

"Mr. Pulitzer was one of the first considerable newspaper proprietors to rid himself effectually of the old-fashioned notion of a newspaper's responsibility to the public in matters of ethics, taste, or useful service and to become simply a caterer. The enormous circulation of certain American newspapers conducted upon his lines, in spite of the contemptuous estimation in which they are held even by their own readers, is merely an example of the wisdom, in their generation, of the children of this world."

The Guardian remains safely non-committal as to its own attitude toward this ideal of modern newspaperdom, unless we shall guess its position from its rather subtle irony.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

ADVERTISING THE CHURCH

AMERICA MAY LEAD the world in the matter of commercial advertising, but "England and Scotland are ahead of us" when it comes to advertising in the field of religion. Rev. Charles Stelzle, the man reported to have made this statement, is well qualified to know, being the superintendent of the Presbyterian department of the Church of Labor in New York. He finds the church "losing its hold on the people," and believes, according to a reporter for the New York *Tribune*, that "if it is ever to recover or increase its power, it will be necessary for it to advertise its goods, in the manner that theaters, department-stores, and other commercial enterprises inform the public of their attractions and bargains." Mr. Stelzle has a curious tale to tell in support of his contention that churches should advertise:

"One night a few years ago I went to a suburban town of about twenty thousand people to give an address under the auspices of a church brotherhood. Being ignorant of the location of the church in which the meeting was to be held, the drug-store across the road from the station offered a convenient place at which to inquire.

"'Can you tell me where the First Presbyterian Church is?' I asked one of the clerks behind the counter.

"'No,' he replied, with some hesitation. Then, turning to another clerk, he said: 'George, tell this gentleman where he can find the Presbyterian church.'

"'I don't know just where it is,' the assistant answered, 'but I believe that it's about three blocks down this way,' pointing in a southerly direction.

"To make sure that I would waste no time, a young man who stood on the corner was asked the same question. He had never heard of the church. As I was walking up the street a young woman was politely requested to show me the way, but she, too, was ignorant as to its whereabouts. Just as I came opposite to what I assumed was the building of which I was in search a young man came rushing out of a store on some errand.

"'Say, young fellow,' I called out in a cheerful tone, 'where's the First Presbyterian Church?'

"'I'm not sure,' he said, 'but I think that's it just across the way.'

"What was the trouble? Was this a new church enterprise, in an obscure part of town, of which the community had not yet had time to learn? No. The church was one of the most prominent in the city, and it was over one hundred years old. It stood on the most traveled corner in the city, in a beautiful little square. Every street-car in town passed by its door. The steeple could be seen from almost any point within a mile. But here were five different persons, within three blocks of the church, three of them salespeople in popular stores, and presumably all of them residents of the town, who did not know where the church was.

"It is possible that the pastor of the church, its officers, and most of its members took it for granted that every man, woman, and child in town at least knew where the church could be found. At first thought this situation seems unpardonable, but general experience and practical experiment have proved that about the same condition exists in nearly every city and town of any size in the country. Most men outside the Church are ignorant of the location, and especially of the work of particular church enterprises in the cities in which they live."

REV. CHARLES STELZLE

Who believes the Church, following the example of business, would find that it pays to advertise.

The burden of the matter does not rest upon the outsider either, contends Mr. Stelzle, but upon the Church. The Scriptures contain no command for the non-Christian to attend church. The Church, then, "is placed in the position of a solicitor—an advertiser—who must so attractively and so convincingly present his proposition that it will appeal to those who have a perfect right to buy or not to buy—that is, there is no particular authority vested in the Church which gives it the power to insist that men should come into its organization unless they have by virtue of their confession of Christ already committed themselves to the cause which the Church represents." He goes on:

"The Church should advertise, because the method is successful in legitimate business enterprise. To narrate the story of modern business advertising would seem like a fairy tale. It is enough to say that the successful principles which have been discovered in this experience will be dealt with in a statement of which I will speak later. If the Christian men in the Church have found this method so successful in their commercial life, what unanswerable objection can be brought to bear against the use by the Church of these same methods? Isn't Paul's principle of becoming all things to all men, that by all means he might save some, applicable to this enterprise?

"Lastly, the Church should advertise, because it is slowly but surely losing ground in our great centers of population, which are inevitably to dominate the nation. Indeed, from all parts of the world there come stories of losses in membership, either comparative or actual. In the face of this, dare the Church sit back and leave untried a single method which may win men to Christ, provided this method be legitimate?"

Mr. Stelzle selects the daily newspaper as the best advertising medium for the Church:

"The newspaper has the advantage in appearing every day, and hence it is always up to date. It is read by practically every man and woman in town, and if an item of unusual interest is printed it is talked about by everybody in the city. The newspaper is sought after by the reading public. It already has the entrée into the homes of the people, and it is not looked upon with suspicion. Indeed, most folks have the utmost confidence in the paper which they welcome into their homes. Therefore, it is not necessary to overcome the prejudice of the reader, as might be the case with some other forms of publicity. Newspapers usually have large circulations, some of them issuing enormous editions. Hence the newspapers reach more people than can be reached in any other way. . . . . .

"Aside from having sermons and meetings reported, the newspaper's advertising columns may be used, or paid reading notices inserted, which carry to the public special messages of a religious nature. In some cities the newspapers will be glad to print on Saturdays a bright religious editorial written by an alert pastor. The churches should seek to obtain the cooperation of the local newspapers in every way possible, and the minister or advertising manager of the church should be willing to go to considerable trouble in order to make the most of the opportunity of having the newspaper give the Church and its work the widest publicity.

"A church engaged in institutional or social work has an excellent opportunity to advertise what it is doing through an exhibit which may be placed in public or semipublic places, or used on special occasions when exhibits are in order. Such an exhibit may be placed in the vestibule of the church or in some other convenient but conspicuous place, where it may be easily seen and examined. Such exhibits may be set up and placed in prominent stores or other centers where the people may be reached. This exhibit may consist of photographs, sketches, and graphic features, which tell at a glance what otherwise might require a lengthy statement to make clear.

"A calendar issued at the beginning of the year, and containing daily brief but helpful messages from well-known writers upon separate sheets—one for each day—with the imprint of the

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church upon it, will serve as a reminder. Such a calendar, well printed and made of good paper, may be sold at cost price. Another style of calendar may be got out for general and free distribution, which would consist simply of good cardboard, having printed upon it the months of the year, a picture of the church or of the pastor, or both, and a schedule of the meetings. There should also be at least one striking reminder of church privileges and obligations, in the form of a motto or Scripture text. If the calendar could be so printed that on every Sunday there would be an indicator pointing to the services of the church to be held on that day, it would be doubly suggestive.

"Every church should have an accurate mailing-list, both of its own members, and, as far as possible, of the various classes of persons whom it is desired to reach on special occasions. If a series of sermons is to be preached to people of different occupations it would be a great convenience to have lists of such persons, to whom personal invitations may be sent, as, for instance, railroad men, clerks, stenographers, and persons engaged in other occupations, of which there are many in the neighborhood."

Ideas for outdoor advertising also figure among Mr. Stelzle's proposals:

"A blazing cross above the sky-line of the housetops is a nightly reminder of the things for which it stands. To the discouraged wanderer along the city streets it brings back memories of other days, when the church was a place of refuge. Likewise, the sound of chimes brings closer home the music of the olden times, when church and home meant more than they do now. And as memory and suggestion are important factors in leading men to action, the cross and chimes are advertising features whose value should not be forgotten.

"The electric sign is useful in outdoor advertising, especially if the church is in a side street or at a dark corner. Read many blocks away, the sign will attract the stranger who may be in need of help or sympathy, or it may direct the seeker after a place of worship. Many churches use electric signs in advertising their names.

"Bill-board advertising has been placed upon a very substantial business basis. . . . The argument for the bill-poster is that people do not purchase advertised articles so much because of what they know about them as because they know of them.

"If the church can get a good location in a district which is passed by large numbers of people—say, for instance, a trolley-transfer point, or the junction of two principal streets, or opposite the entrance to a public park, or in the heart of the hotel district—such advertising will be profitable. A large bulletin-board on the sidewalk of the church, or on half a dozen principal corners near the church, announcing in an attractive way the speaker and his subjects, or some other special feature of the church's work, will be a considerable help. The bulletins must be large enough to be read from a passing street-car, and the matter painted upon them should be in as few words as possible. The whole sign must be taken in at a glance. Plain black letters upon a white background, without any adornment, is the best general style to follow.

"While bill-board advertising may be used to greatest advantage during the summer season, when large numbers of persons are upon the streets, street-car advertising is most valuable in cold weather. At this time of the year closed cars are in service and the cards are more conspicuous than they are in open cars. During the winter season a view of the street or of the scenery is largely shut off by the window-frames and by the frost upon the glass. In some parts of the country and during the greater portion of the winter advertising placed upon the dashboards of street-cars is very effective.

"Cards about nine inches square, swung by one corner in the upper part of a car, have been used with good results, but it has been demonstrated that the regular street-car advertising cards are most satisfactory. It has frequently been found effective to use a wagon for advertising purposes, placing upon it a large transparency, and then driving slowly through crowded streets. Streamers and banners running clear across the street—that is, from building to building—may also be employed for outdoor advertising.

"Hotel proprietors will often permit a church to place in their vestibules neatly framed permanent notices of the church, for the accommodation of their guests. Boarding-house keepers may be persuaded to accept announcements for the Sunday services, which may be mailed each week, a sufficient supply being sent to give one to each boarder. Handbills and dodgers have their value, but, as a rule, the average coarsely printed handbill does not bring many results. Small cards are, as a rule, much better."

INSTRUCTION TO CURE IMMORALITY

THE LAITY LEAGUE for social service in New York is sending to the men of the churches and synagogs information regarding subjects of a social and moral nature which it is hoped will "command their interest and support." The Secretary, Orrin G. Cocks (420 West 119th Street, New York), has issued a number of bulletins declaring that "the advice of sane and skilful men has been sought, and their judgments regarding fact and method have been considered." The League has resolved frankly to discuss the various phases of the question of sex and the closely allied one of the social evil, "in order to discover if there were phases which might be considered and acted upon by the men of the churches and synagogs." Here are stated some of the decisions already reached:

"The question of the single standard of morality between men and women was raised. This is understood to mean that men's lives shall be as pure as they demand women's lives shall be. All agreed that this point of view should be urged in an outspoken way among the men of the churches. This is the proper attitude for all religious men, and is based on the highest physiological, social, and moral laws. The League strongly advises the men's organizations to look into this and to present the facts and opinions gathered to the laymen of church and synagog. The double standard of morality is based on a misapprehension of facts, and the single standard must be emphasized among the young men of the city.

"There has been much discussion regarding solicitation on the streets and the weight of condemnation is placed upon the women. They are regarded as peculiarly sinful, and are punished by the law. The strong opinion of the League and of those whose advice was sought is that there should be a frank recognition of the fact that the men are fully as culpable as the women.

"This dictate of sanity and religion demands the support of intelligent laymen."

The League further declares that the prevention of immorality among boys and men is of primary importance.

"Boys, young men, and men should be informed of the various facts of sexual life, not simply from a scientific view-point, but also from the standpoint of morality and religion, with emphasis placed upon the sanctity of life, the proper regard for womankind, and the recognition of a divine purpose in every human life. The persons best able to inform children of the facts of sex are parents. Children will learn, and, if not from father and mother, then from playmates, from vulgar persons and quacks, or from secret investigations. Those who are closest and dearest should assume the responsibility for preparing their children for the most serious fact of life.

"If parents can not or will not put aside a false modesty which keeps them from preparing themselves for speaking both intelligently and lovingly, then the persons next best fitted are family physicians, teachers, religious instructors, and clergymen.

"It was felt that courses of study might be prepared for various groups which could be taught in the Sunday-schools and churches of the city. After conference and discussion with men of wide experience in combating the evils flowing from ignorance and perversion of sex, and with men who have successfully demonstrated the possibility of preventing such evils if people are properly informed, the preparation of three such courses was left to Dr. George J. Fisher of the International Y. M. C. A. These will soon be available.

"The League also feels that the men of the churches might well consider the question of urging the city authorities to make provision for the training of grammar-school and high-school boys in sexual hygiene, by carefully trained teachers whose spirit and method are approved."

Among the suggestions regarding prevention it has been proposed that "there be a larger development of healthy amusements for young people of both sexes in churches, in public schools, and in public places under proper supervision." Further:

"The opinion was unanimous that in a city like New York, where living and amusement conditions are so abnormal, there should be greater development of such amusements in the churches.

"It was also believed that persons of both sexes should be

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allowed to hold dances in a larger number of parish houses, public-school buildings, and park buildings, and that proper teachers of dancing and supervisors should always be provided.

"The experience of the Wisconsin State Library Commission with educational moving pictures demonstrates the feasibility of using moving-picture entertainments regularly in parish houses and other church club-rooms, with direct moral results.

"The League recognizes that these questions demand careful consideration and study on the part of the church men. The opinions here stated are based upon wide reading, thought, and discussion. The League stands ready to aid any church organization in finding men who will discuss these matters with those who are anxious to become enlightened for the purpose of proper action.

"It purposes to urge action of a preventive nature and study based on religion and education among the men and boys of the churches. Courses and lists of books can also be obtained upon application to the Secretary."

OPPOSING THE POPE'S BAN ON MIXT MARRIAGES

ENGLISH PROTESTANTISM has taken cognizance of the "Ne temere" decree of Pope Pius X. in a meeting of protest against its publication in the British Empire. This decree, it will be recalled, has already met with expressions of disfavor in the Protestant press of America. It forbids mixt marriages, that is, marriages between Catholics and persons of other religions, and declares such marriages to be sinful and invalid in the Catholic Church. It does not, however, impugn the legality of such marriages as contracts according to the laws of the state. Baptists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and other non-conformist churches unite with Church of England clergymen in protest against it. A letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury was read by the general secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, under whose auspices the meeting was held. It contained the following expression of opinion:

"Any branch of the Church of Christ must clearly have the power of defining the conditions of its own membership, but it is, in my opinion, much to be regretted that by the promulgation of this decree, and even more by the language which appears to have been used to secure obedience to it, the Roman Catholic Church should introduce confusion into domestic life and give rise to unnecessary and disquieting doubts as to the legal validity of marriages already contracted, or as to the lawful status of persons who may hereafter be married."

Sympathetic letters were also written by the Bishop of London, the Bishops of Hereford and Rochester, and the Primate of Ireland. Over 250 branches of the free churches in England telegraphed their support of the resolution of protest to be submitted. This resolution, introduced by the Rev. W. Corkey, of Belfast, and passed by the assembly, reads thus:

"That this meeting of three thousand citizens, representative of our national Christianity, protests against the publication in the British Empire of the decree of the Council of Trent known as 'Ne temere,' whereby mixt marriages contracted according to the rites of the Protestant churches and the law of the state are declared null and void, and British subjects who have openly and honorably entered into such marriages are held up to public reprobation as living in sin and their children branded as illegitimate. The meeting also repudiates the pretensions of the Church of Rome to regulate the conditions determining the validity of marriages legally solemnized between British subjects in any part of His Majesty's dominions."

The London *Standard* gives the following abstracts of speeches made at the gathering:

"The Rev. Dimsdale T. Young, of Wesley Chapel, said that the time had come when Protestantism should be more emphasized. There had not been much emphasis in the newspapers—there had not been much emphasis in many Protestant pulpits. The 'Ne temere' decree had been resurrected, but it was a wicked resurrection, and they would all be glad to attend its funeral. And the Old Testament suggested the proper form of its burial—'Let it be burned with the burial of an ass.' The decree was an outrage upon the Word of God. The Roman Catholic Church never had been a friend of the Bible, and its latest decree was an invasion of the home, which was the bulwark of the Christian religion. The Roman Church unchurched all churches, and in so doing unchurched itself.

"The Right Hon. J. H. Campbell (M.P. for Dublin University) declared that facts which had come to his notice within the last two years had convinced him that the decree had become an active weapon in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and was to-day a real menace and danger to the social life of our people. The time had come when this tyranny should be resisted."

The Tablet (Catholic, London) gives only a glance at this meeting in a comment on the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It does not so much debate the point raised in his note as to return with a *tu quoque*, as follows:

"So far from complaining that the Protestant Archbishop gives too much time to the study of this papal decree, we should be glad to know he was going to devote much more attention to it. In that case he would probably soon come to understand it a good deal better than he does at present. . . . We invite the Archbishop to look at home: in the new edition of the Book of Common Prayer, the edition 'printed for the new reign,' marriage with a deceased wife's sister is declared to be invalid! The law of the land has made such unions perfectly lawful, and yet here is the State Church, the creation of Parliament, proclaiming that they are unlawful. Truly the Archbishop of Canterbury seems to be in the position of the Pope. With far more reason may we not address to him his own reproach, and say, 'it is much to be regretted that the Established Church should introduce confusion into domestic life and give rise to unnecessary and disquieting doubt as to the legal validity of marriages already contracted, or as to the lawful status of persons who may hereafter be married.'"

"MINISTERS AND PLASTERERS"—If "profit" alone is looked for it will be seen from some figures recently placed before a Methodist Conference in Nebraska "how much more profitable it is to spread plaster or wipe joints than to preach the gospel." The figures, however, instead of starting a rush for the trowel, have moved the Lay Electoral Conference to pass resolutions leading to the amendment of the conditions that they set forth. The subject of the underpaid minister has been discust to satiety. It is refreshing to be able to record from the pages of *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) an act which seems to indicate that the pews are waking up. The following resolution, drawn by Mr. John Dale of Omaha, was presented to the North Nebraska Conference:

"Whereas, Published statistics show that for the year 1910 the average salaries paid ministers of all denominations in the United States were $665; and,

"Whereas, The ministers of North Nebraska Conference for the same year received an average salary of $787, or for each working-day a trifle over $2.50, comparing the above with the wages of mechanics and laborers in this State we find as follows: Ministers received a trifle over $2.50; bricklayers, $5.60; carpenters, $4; plasterers, $6; plumbers, $5.60; laborers and hod-carriers, $2.40. Other wage-earners in the same proportion; and when we remember that most of our ministers have spent years at schools and colleges by way of preparation for their work, and many of them coming home handicapped by debt; and when we further remember that the cost of living has during the past five years advanced fully 40 per cent., and with these conditions surrounding them nothing can be laid up for old age, and our fund for worn-out ministers being entirely inadequate for their support in the evening of life; therefore,

"We, the representatives of the laymen of this Conference, would earnestly recommend to the several quarterly conferences within our bounds that the salaries of all our ministers who receive $1,200 and under be advanced at least 20 per cent."

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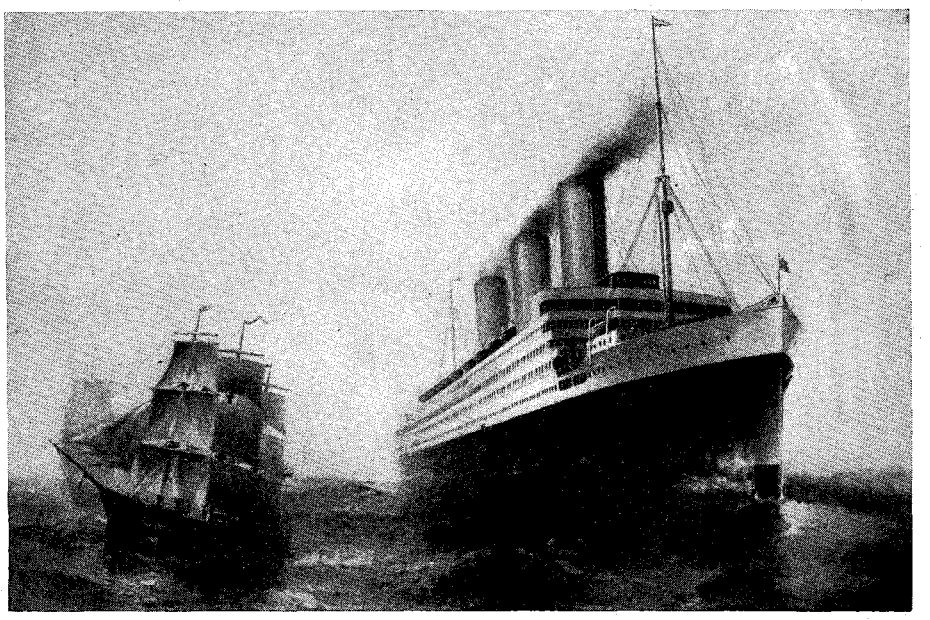
WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

THE OUTLOOK FOR THIS YEAR

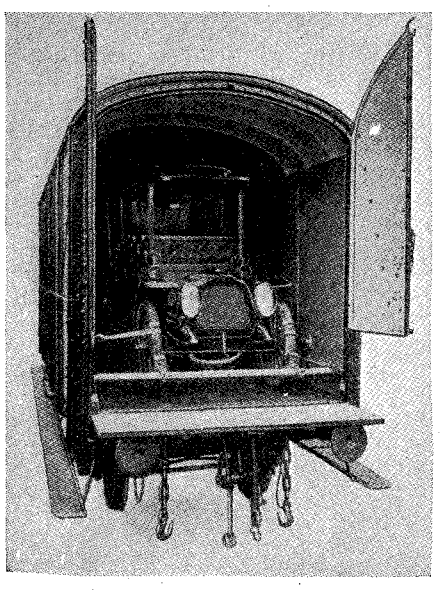
TRANSATLANTIC travel reached the high-water mark of popularity last winter. Whether the present season will surpass or duplicate that record, is a matter about which managers of steamship companies are now speculating, with more or less significant results. The real winter exodus to Europe has not practically begun until after the Christmas holidays, so that there is no significance in the fact that the bookings for December, made during the latter part of November, were not especially heavy. Many of the popular steamers, however, have their passenger lists pretty well filled out for January sailings. This is taken as an indication that the lure of Europe is still quite as strong as ever. Some managers have exprest doubt as to the possible effects of the Turkish-Italian War. There are those who think that this war may act as a deterrent upon tourists who would ordinarily choose the Mediterranean trip, but there are others who count upon it as a feature of novel interest which may turn the balance in favor of travel in southern Europe.

As a matter of fact, there are an unusual number of tours and regular sailings planned for the Mediterranean, and it may be of significance to note that the fleet engaged in this service will comprize some larger steamers than those heretofore employed. Thus, the Hamburg-American will put the mammoth *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*—" the largest ship that has ever passed Gibraltar "—on a special Mediterranean cruise in February, while the White Star Line will add to their Mediterranean fleet the *Adriatic* and the *Cedric*, " the largest British vessels in this service." The same line will add to their regular transatlantic service, in 1912, the new *Titanic*, the sister ship to the *Olympic*, at present the largest steamer in the world. The launching of the *Imperator*, the 50,000-ton Hamburg-American liner, now in course of construction, will not take place until the spring of 1913. In regard to these giant liners, it is significant to note that they are proving so successful that other companies are considering the addition of similar steamers to their respective fleets, and it thus seems probable that competition in steamship size and capacity is likely to continue for some time to come.



THE NEW HAMBURG SHIP "IMPERATOR."

This vessel, now under construction at Stettin, and to be launched early in 1912, will reach New York in the spring of 1913. The *Imperator* is 900 feet long, has a beam of 96 feet, and tonnage of 50,000. In addition to a crew of 1,000, she will be able to carry 4,250 passengers. The ship alongside the *Imperator*, shown in the above picture, is the first *Deutschland* of the same line, the same being the first ship of the line that crossed the Atlantic (1847).



FRENCH CAR FOR CARRYING AUTOMOBILES.

With the maintenance of the popularity of winter travel to the Mediterranean, there seems to have been an increase in the tendency among tourists to look for health and recreation in the " winter paradise " lying to the south of the United States. Three years ago, South America was scarcely considered a possibility for those who travel purely for pleasure. First one company, however, and then another ventured an experimental cruise to this " Land of Opportunity," with the result that the South American tour, judging by the plans for this season, has become a settled feature of winter travel. The West Indies and the Bermudas have also grown in favor, while the increasing importance of Panama as a pleasure-resort is sufficiently evident in the frequency with which it is appearing in the winter itineraries of the tourist.

" Cruising," said Mr. Emil L. Boas, Resident Director and General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, " has become more popular each year. The American public are the greatest travelers in the world. They demand the best of service, and are the first to show their appreciation of this service through unsolicited letters and recommendations to their friends. Twenty-one years ago we conceived the idea of sending steamers on a cruise. The success of this first cruise was due to the fact that it brought within the limits of a moderate purse pleasures and luxuries that formerly were only enjoyed on a yacht. Then, again, passengers were able to step into their staterooms, which were practically hotel rooms, for the entire trip, as there was no change of steamers, and, therefore, no packing and unpacking, no waiting for connections, no custom-house troubles.

" We went further than this, and organized a Tourist Department, the duties of which were to plan out and arrange in every detail cruises to different parts of the world. Our instructions at that time to our Tourist Staff were the same as they are to-day—' Leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort and pleasure of the tourists. Think out and anticipate their wants in every country they will visit. Go ahead of your cruise, arrange all details, so that the tourists on arriving will have no annoying details to attend to to mar the pleasure of sightseeing.' Reports from our Tourist Staff aboard the S.S. *Cleveland*, which is carrying 500 tourists around the world, indicate that our instructions are being carried out to the letter, and the second cruise of the *Cleveland*, which will leave San Francisco February 6, is practically sold out, there remaining only a few rooms for this cruise.

THE HIGHEST POINT REACHED BY TOURISTS IN CROSSING THE ANDES.

" Our Annual Cruise to South America is becoming more popular each year, as also the Oriental Cruise and the five cruises to the West Indies. The Panama

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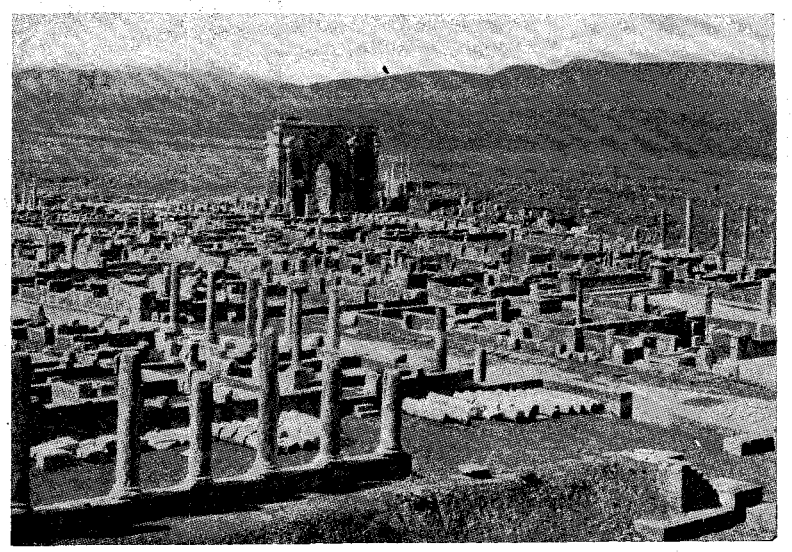
Canal is the mecca of the tourist to-day. In the summer, the cruises to the North Cape and Spitzbergen carry many Americans, and are becoming more popular each year."

MEDITERRANEAN TOURS AND THE ORIENT

The traveler for pleasure may visit the Mediterranean in any of three different ways. He may establish himself in comfortable quarters on a palatial steamer before leaving this country, and make the former his home for the one, two, or three months usually spent in cruising along the coasts of southern Europe or northern Africa. All his expenses will have been paid before he starts from home; his steamer becomes his hotel for the entire journey, and he may leave it or not, as his fancy dictates, for such incidental shore trips as the itinerary offers. Or he may elect to go on a "personally conducted" tour, in which case he employs the services of an experienced travel agent to whom he pays a stipulated sum, in return for which he is taken to such places as appear in the schedule selected, all expenses and details of the trip being provided for beforehand. Or he may choose to take an independent tour — which means that he will make out his own itinerary, stay as long as he pleases at the different points visited, and attend himself to all the details of the trip.

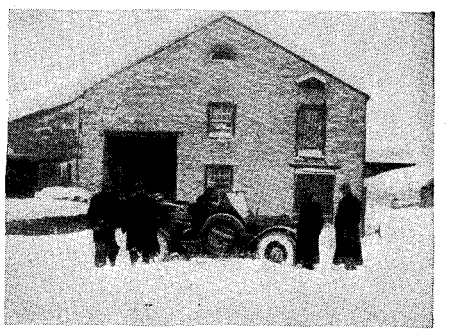
The Mediterranean port generally chosen as the point of departure for Egypt is Naples. To reach the latter city from this country, independent tourists may take steamers of the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Cunard, Fabre, or White Star Lines, at a first-cabin rate varying from $90 to $400. The average time consumed in the trip is from eight to ten days. At Naples weekly steamers make a three-day trip to Alexandria, for which the average cabin rate is $60; thence by train, four hours, to Cairo. Plans and suggestions for various independent tours are furnished by the large touring agencies, some of the most novel of these covering Palestine and Syria. Among other features furnished are camp outfits to those planning horseback tours of the Holy Land.

Three of the large steamship companies plan a number of special Mediterranean cruises this winter, besides their regular sailings. The first of these, given by the White Star Line, leaves New York, on the *Adriatic*, January 10, and touches at the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Nice, Genoa, Naples, and Alexandria. The fare from New York to Egypt, first-class rate, averages from $1,125 to $225; returning, January 29, from $750 to $165. The same steamer makes a second sailing on February 21, returning March 11. The *Cedric* follows the same itinerary, leaving New York on January 24, and again March 6, returning from Egypt February 12 and March 25. The *Cedric's* rates, eastward, average from $1,075 to $160; westward, from $550 to $180.



ROMAN RUINS AT TINGAD IN NORTH AFRICA.

Two cruises to the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and Egypt will be made by the Cunard steamships *Laconia* and *Caronia*, leaving New York January 6 and February 3 respectively. The duration of these voyages averages from 41 to 44 days; the rates are $295 and up. Another cruise, on the *Franconia*, starts from New York January 20 and occupies 43 days, at rates similar to the foregoing. The route followed on these three cruises takes in Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche (or Genoa), Naples, Alexandria, Fiume, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Gibraltar, and New York.



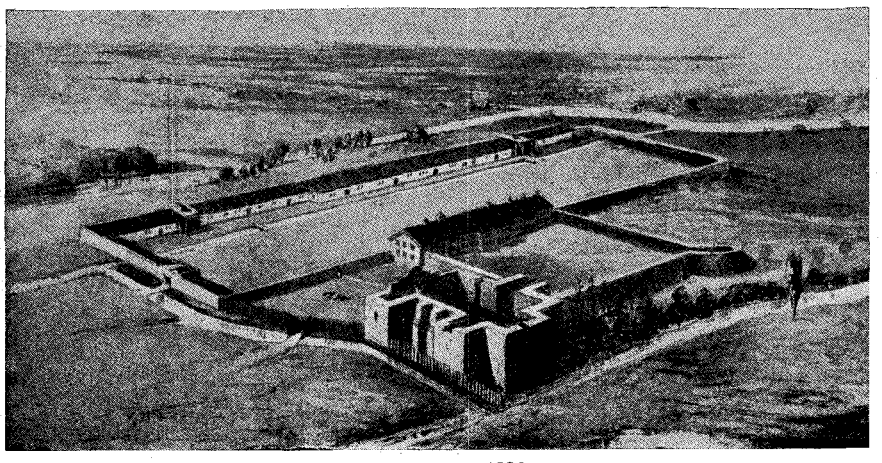
THE OLDEST RAILWAY STATION IN AMERICA (POSSIBLY IN THE WORLD), BUILT AT FREDERICK, MD., IN 1833, AND STILL IN USE.

A special winter trip will be made by the Hamburg-American liner *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, leaving New York February 14, touching Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Port Said; leaving the latter March 4, and returning to New York via Naples and Gibraltar. Sufficient time will be spent in each port for sightseeing. The rates for the trip are, first cabin, to or from Port Said, $165 and upward; all other ports, $115 and upward; second cabin, to or from Port Said, $95 and upward; all other ports, $65 and upward. This will be the first trip made to the Mediterranean by this steamer.

There will be a 78-day cruise on the *Victoria Luise*, sailing from New York January 30. The number of passengers for this cruise is restricted to 500. The rates are from $325 to $1,900, exclusive of shore excursions. Passengers desiring to prolong their stay in Europe before returning to America may arrange their return passage on one of the company's steamers up to August 1. The route followed is: Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, Syracuse, Malta, Port Said, Jaffa, Beirut, Athens, Kalamaki, Smyrna, Constantinople, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and New York. Eighteen days will be spent in Egypt and the Holy Land, affording time to visit Cairo, the Pyramids of Gizeh, Sakkarah, Luxor, Karnak, and Thebes, making the Nile trip, etc. Those desiring to visit Baalbek and Damascus will be landed at Beirut. Inland trips are made from Jaffa to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, the Jordan, the Dead Sea. Other and shorter cruises will be made during the season, starting from European ports, by the steamer *Meteor*.

Another cruise of 71 days will start from New York on February 8, under a management that has chartered the steamship *Arabic* for the tour. This is the fourteenth annual cruise of the kind, and will be under the personal direction of Herbert E. Clark, who has resided in Palestine for forty-five years. The itinerary is as follows: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Granada and the

(*Continued on page* 1172)



THE ALAMO IN 1836.

Built originally as a mission about 1750, and long used as such by Spaniards. The Alamo was afterward converted into a fortress, and was the scene of the famous siege in the Texan war of independence when David Crockett, James Bowie, and others were massacred by soldiers under Santa Anna. It is still standing at San Antonio.

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There's a great range of colors, ten weights and five grades to choose from. Our dealers are showing our new *Silk* Sox in addition to the regular line. They guarantee three pairs of these silk sox *three months* and sell the three pairs for $2.00.

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Carl Freschl, Pres.

Don't judge "Holeproof" by other brands. Get the genuine "Holeproof" with the signature "Carl Freschl, Pres." on the toe.

"Holeproof" are light, soft and attractive; not heavy, cumbersome and coarse.

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"Holeproof" have been sold for the past 12 years under our 6 months' guarantee.

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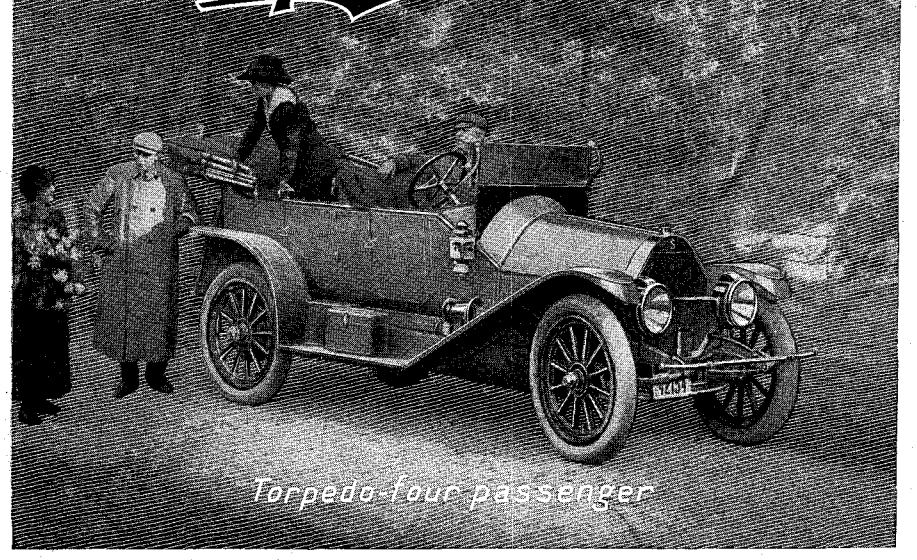

Torpedo-four passenger

CURRENT POETRY

THE verse of the week does not require that much be said about it.

There is "Earth's Song," by James Oppenheim, which appears in *The Outlook*. More poetry should be written in this style. The subject is rude and understandable, and is hewn out in rough Rodin fashion. For Oppenheim, you know, is our young Whitman, who says that the music of modern poetry should be of the rebellious, discordant Wagnerian type.

Then there is "The Singing Man" (Houghton Mifflin Company), by the author of "The Piper." Miss Peabody does not open up any new poetical vistas, but the most of her poetry is authentic, and the "Canticle of the Babe" just misses greatness by the obscurity of some of its lines.

"Beyond Recall," from *Harper's Monthly*, and "Always at Sea," from *The Nautilus*, have lyric twists that make them a little different from the other waifs of the magazines.

Earth's Song

BY JAMES OPPENHEIM

I remember the day when I slipt from the sun's heart, slipt
Circling and leapt in my girlhood of fire and tript
Up the meadows of night, a flame singing. O nothing of sloth
Was mine, O nothing but growth, growth, growth—
Singing alone in my beauty, nor knowing why,
Growing alone in my youth—and what then was I?
A young girl hiding the buds of her hill-breasts in trees,
A young girl winding herself in a garment of seas,
A young girl sending her youth on the stars where they rove,
A young girl all a young girl—ripened for love!

Then the sun, the glorious, stooped: I was clasped in the skies:
Was my beauty not strange, not new? As a spirit that dies
I gave up my girlhood to him: I gave the gift common,
He rendered me back the divine: when I rose I was woman!
"Who is that that goes singing?" the stars called out to each other.
"Ah, that," cried one, "is the radiant Earth, the young Mother,
Humming to her unborn!" What music I plucked
From my heart till, pillowed on silence, a wee life sucked
At my breast, and I swooned in that love overwhelming, that bliss
Of the Mother who feels on her heart that miraculous kiss!

Leapt then my heart with my power: I longed for my own,
I longed to pour life out and mother it till it had grown
Greater than I—no tongues have my seas and my sands—
Oh, I yearned for the brains that could think out my gropings, the hands
To fashion my love into deeds, the lips to give speech
To the splendor I dwelt in; I longed to lift up and reach
Into thought, into words, into deeds, into millions of love;
Children I craved so rushed with my joy they would rove

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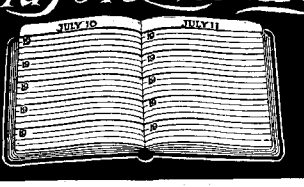

Will help you to keep a record of home events, school, travel, anniversaries, the weather, crops, business engagements, etc. Each A LINE A DAY BOOK has room for four lines a day and, as shown above, the records are comparative for five years, each year under the previous year. It will be of great value and much interest in after years. Write for Catalog No. 7. Twenty-eight styles, 60 cents to $5.00. Three of the popular styles are

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Earth, living out my heart's life to its furthermost thrill:
O children and children that would all my being fulfil.

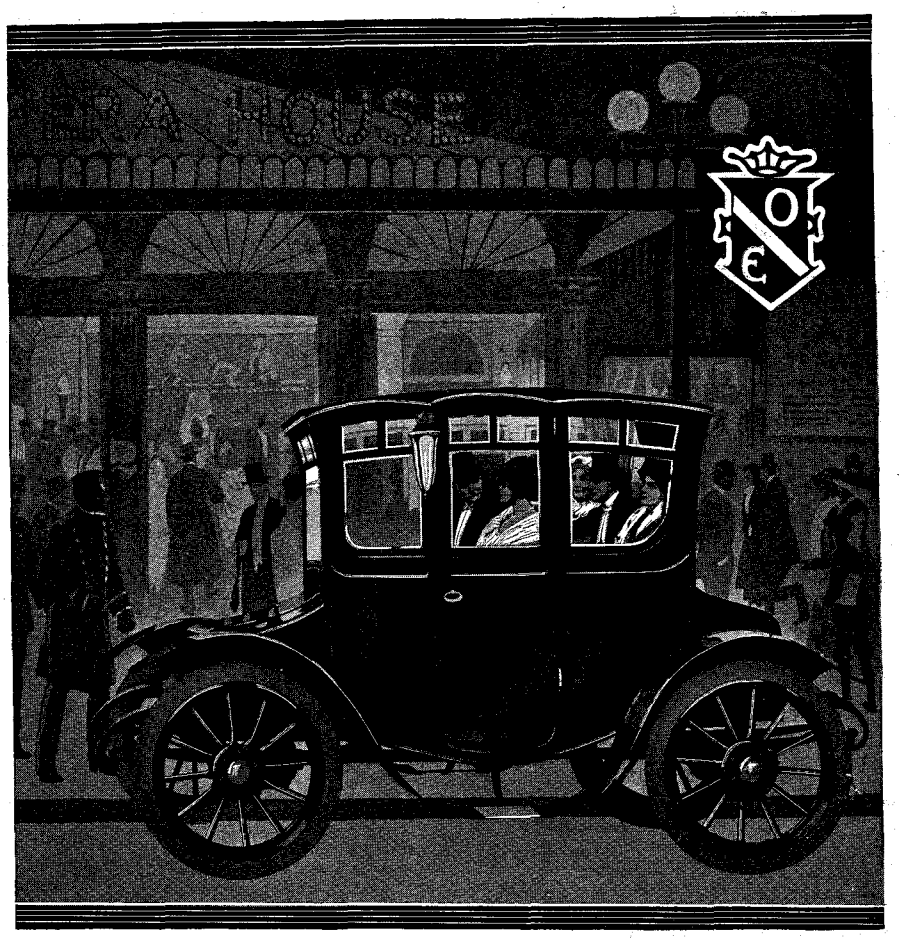
Still vaster my dreaming: children to seize on the powers
That shot me, and, weaving my surface with cities of towers
And charging their spirits with strength, be as valves for my soul
To o'erflow and fill space, till I through the heavens might roll
A planet disclosing to skies my glorious ones,
A world that should lead all the worlds, all the planets and suns,
Till inwoven we soar, we star-millions, caught in one mesh
Of a Brotherhood greater than we and adventures afresh.

Such my dreams, but the trackers of dreams are the spirits that fail—
They must test, they must try, and the gleam flies afar and grows pale.
Pitiful creatures I spawned in the unceasing sea,
In the unstirring hills; but yet ever more, more of me
I put in the sparks, and they grew: some life-splendor fresh,
Some makeshift of feet, some glimmer of feeling flesh,
And I aged with despairing ages, till strange children walked
On the radiant hills and in strange ways they talked,
My poor dim children! Then with my might of mights,
Caught in birth-throes, caught in a fire of the heights
Of creation, I strained through that life to my topmost span,
And, lo, on my breast lay my one sheer miracle —Man!

Man that could answer me back from the hush where I dwelt,
Man that could think in his brain all the passion I felt,
Man that could light all my peaks with his laughter and song,
Man that could love and could live and could dream and could long—
O my children, my own, I was paid for each pang, for each groan,
By the love that you rendered back, my own, oh, my own!

O Man, if you could but know what a glory you are!
Into you went the fire of the sun, my star
Into you went the millions of ages of me,
Into you went the millions of ages to be;
And love and desire and dream and a daring brave,
From me rose in you as the sea leaps up in a wave.

Shall my mighty dream fail? Children, oh, children of me,
How long shall you shun your mother of mothers and be
Self-willed creatures that kill and find God in the skies?
O nearer is God: under your feet he lies:
Flesh of his flesh are you, and soul of his soul,
And you can not escape him; the long seas billow and roll,
The clouds break over the hills and the fields wave wheat,
But wherever you step it is I that am under your feet.
O children, children, what have I striven and could not!
I spread out my wings to gather you close, and ye would not!
Ah, few that came to me—yet you have lived in that few;
It was I that arose in your Christ, it was I, I that grew
In your Darwin, your Dante; it was I that pulsed in the air,
Wild-flavored, cool, sun-soaked, when your Whitman was there!



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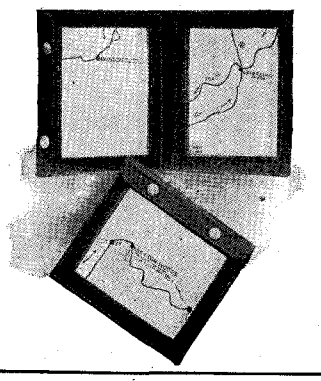

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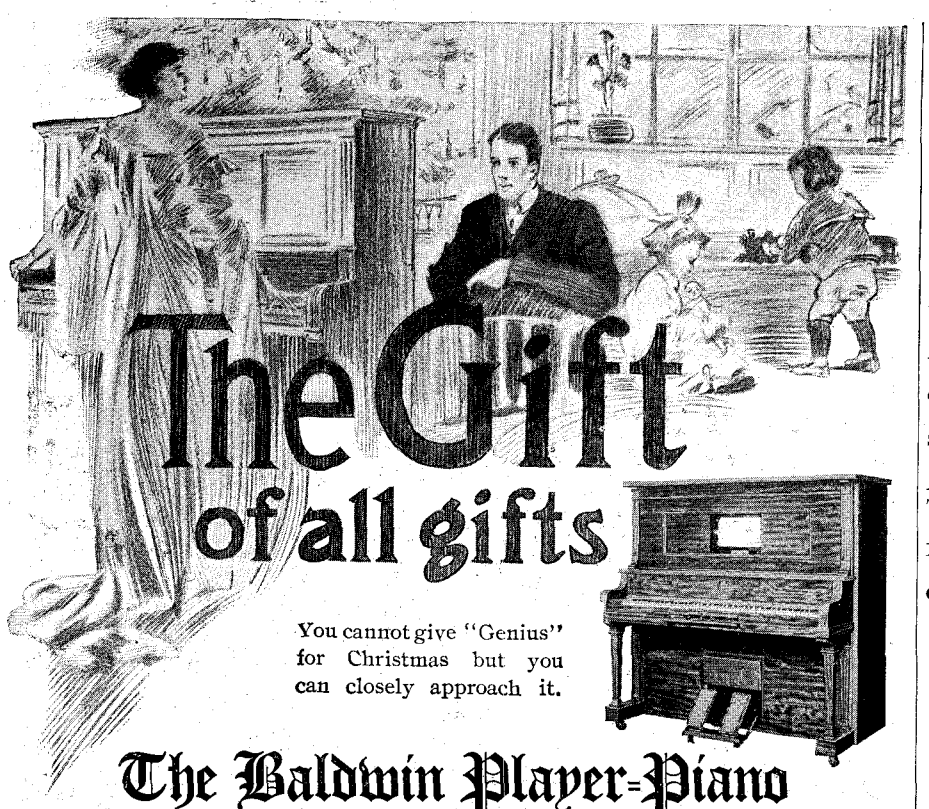

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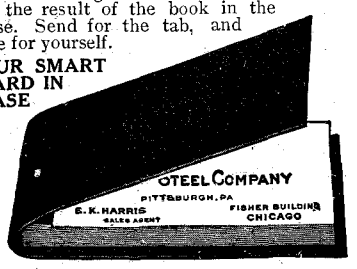

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Fulfilling yourselves and your mother in all that may be!

O build you the great White City of love and of toil,
O set the young children to grow in the strength of my soil—
Health's radiance, joy's laughter, love's daring, and labor's good might,
They shall take from my breast to your towers, they shall drench them with light,
Till my surface is singing millions, till their hearts open wide
Are pipes for the rush of my glory to leap undenied,
Overflowing, and I am young with their youth, and higher
Soar with the flame of their joy in new girlhood of fire,
A girl, yet woman, all woman to draw on the skies
To undreamable grandeurs! Sunrise, children, sunrise
Looks through your long night, laughing! Sister and brother,
Children, 'tis I, whom you love, who loves you—your Mother!

Beyond Recall

By Fannie Stearns Davis

I can not call you back again,
For you have journeyed far
Beyond the hosting of the rain
Or any circled star.
For you have journeyed suddenly
Beyond my farthest hill.
I can not call you back to me
Who am so earth-bound still.

In lilac leaves and boughs of fir,
Low water-sounds and wind,
In wings that start and clouds that stir,
Sure excellence I find:
In touch of hands and flash of eyes—
But you—oh, what of you?
Grown instantly so strange, so wise,
And so eternal, too?

I can not call you back: altho
My loneliness may call.
What would you now of whirling snow,
And shadows sunset-tall?
And I—what would you now of me?—
I can not journey. I
Must wait till I, too, suddenly,
Unlearn this earth, this sky.

Canticle of the Babe

By Josephine Preston Peabody

I

Over the broken world, the dark gone by,
Horror of outcast darkness torn with wars;
And timeless agony
Of the white fire, heaped high by blinded Stars,
Unfaltering, unaghast;—
Out of the midmost Fire
At last,—at last,—
A Cry! . . . . . .
O darkness, one desire,—
O darkness, have you heard?
Black Chaos, blindly striving toward the Word?
—The Cry!

Behold thy conqueror, Death!
Behold, behold from whom
It flutters forth, that triumph of First-Breath,
Victorious one that can but breathe and cling,—
This pulsing flower,—this weaker than a wing,
Halcyon thing!—
Cradled above unfathomable doom.

II

Under my feet, O Death,
Under my trembling feet!
Back, through the gates of hell, now give me way.
I come I bring new Breath!
Over the trampled shards of mine own clay,
That smolder still, and burn,
Lo, I return!

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Hail, singing Light that floats
Pulsing with chorused motes:—
Hail to thee, Sun, that lookest on all lands!
And take thou from my weak undying hands,
A precious thing, unblemished, undefiled;
Here, on my heart uplift,
Behold the Gift—
Thy glory and my glory, and my child!

. . . . . .

V

Who are these that fly
As doves, and as doves to the windows?
Doves, like hovering dreams round Love that slumbereth;
Silvering clouds blown by,
Doves and doves to the windows,—
Warm through the radiant sky their wings beat breath.
They are the world's new-born:
Doves, doves to the windows!
Lighting, as flakes of snow;
Lighting, as flakes of flame;
Some to the fair sown furrows;
Some to the huts and burrows
Choked of the mire and thorn,—
Deep in the city's shame.
Wind-scattered wreaths they go,
Doves, and doves, to the windows;
Some for worshiping arms, to shelter and fold, and shrine;
Some to be torn and trodden,
Withered and waste, and sodden;
Pitiful, sacred leaves from Life's dishonored vine.

VI

O Vine of Life, that in these reaching fingers,
Urges a sunward way!
Hold here and climb, and halt not, that there lingers
So far outstript, my halting, wistful clay.
Make here thy foothold of my rapturous heart,—
Yea, tho the tendrils start
To hold and twine!
I am the heart that nursed
Thy sunward thirst.
A little while, a little while, O Vine,
My own and never mine,
Feed thy sweet roots with me
Abundantly.
O wonder-wildness of the pushing Bud
With hunger at the flood,
Climb on, and seek, and spurn.
Let my dull spirit learn
To follow with its longing, as it may,
While thou seek higher day.
But thou, the reach of my own heart's desire,
Be free as fire!
Still climb and cling; and so
Outstrip,—outgrow.

O Vine of Life, my own and not my own,
So far am I outgrown!
High as I may, I lift thee, Soul's Desire.
—Lift thou me higher.

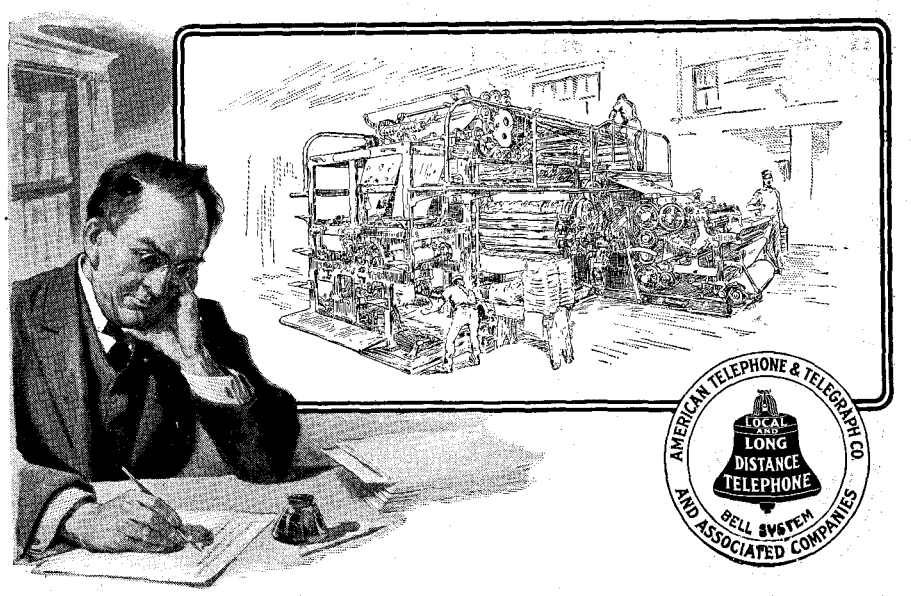
Always at Sea

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Always at sea, I think about the dead.
On barks invisible they seem to sail
The selfsame course; and from the decks cry "Hail!"
Then I recall old words that they have said,
And see their faces etched upon the mist—
Dear faces I have kissed.

Always the dead seem very close at sea.
The course vibrations of the earth debar
Our spirit friends from coming where we are.
But through God's ether, unimpeded, free
They wing their way, the ocean deeps above—
And find the hearts that love.

Always at sea, my dead come very near
A growing host; some old in spirit lore,
And some who crossed to find the other shore
But yesterday. All, all, I see and hear
With inner senses, while the voice of faith
Proclaims—there is no death.



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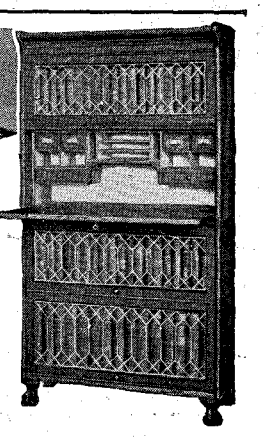

GUNN OFFICE DESKS — WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Old Hampshire Bond

[23]

The Influence of the "New Letterhead"

About the first thing a man notices when he changes from inferior stationery to Old Hampshire Bond is the increased respect that his stenographers show for the "new letterheads." More attention is paid to mechanical neatness, there is less waste, and correspondents begin to dictate letters of greater dignity and politeness.

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You should see the Old Hampshire Bond Book of Specimens. It shows a wide selection of letterheads and business forms. One style of printing, lithographing or engraving, on white or one of the fourteen colors of

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Hampshire Paper Company

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The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively

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To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it, there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it.

You must see it printed correctly till your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it.

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STORIES OF THE NEW PLAYS

LOVE, HOMICIDE, AND CHIVALRY

"THE Witness for the Defense," after a considerable run in London, is on trial at the Empire Theater, New York. Mr. Mason's play is one of romance and religion, and runs together something like this, as outlined in the New York *Evening Post:*

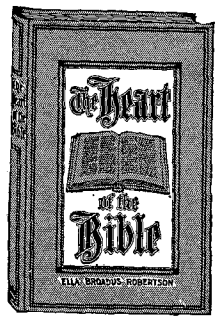
The heroine, *Stella*, was in love with *Henry Thresk*, and he with her, but both were poor, and, at the suggestion of *Thresk*, who was calculating and ambitious, and feared that hasty marriage might mean loss of both fame and happiness, the engagement between them was declared off. Soon afterward *Stella* went to India, where she married *Stephen Ballantyne*, in public a civil officer of wealth and reputation, in private a drunken bully. After six years of wedded misery she is a nervous wreck, and one night—when a visit from *Thresk*, now a famous lawyer, has recalled the memories of happier days—she becomes desperate. After a cruel scene at dinner she meditates suicide and, when *Thresk* has departed, she loads the rook-rifle which has been her chief means of diversion. *Thresk*, returning for the pipe which he has left behind him, and to offer a word of hope and promise, surprizes her with it in her hand. Next morning *Ballantyne* is found dead with the rifle near him, while his wife is asleep in the adjoining room. *Stella* is arrested for murder, tried, and acquitted. *Thresk* appears as a witness in her behalf, and relates how *Ballantyne* believed his life to be in danger from Indian conspirators, who beset his tent. His evidence decided the question in her favor. He had said nothing about the rifle.

Returning to her old home, in Little Beding, a Sussex village, *Stella* is taboo. The villagers will have naught to do with a woman who has been in the dock, whether she be innocent or no. But old *Mr. Hazlewood*, a rich oddity, who thinks himself the inspired foe of all conventions, constitutes himself her friend and champion, makes much of her, and pets her—to the infinite disgust of his sister and *Mrs. Grundy*—until he discovers that his son, *Harold*, a gallant young officer, means to marry her. Then he listens to the counsel of his brother-in-law, *Robert Pettifer*—a shrewd lawyer, who has always had his suspicions of *Stella*—and lays a plan to confront her unexpectedly with *Thresk*, who is invited to the house on a pretext. But *Stella* scents danger, and contrives to send warning to *Thresk*, who meets her with cordiality, and afterward, when subjected to friendly cross-examination by *Pettifer*, skilfully confirms *Stella's* story in every particular. *Pettifer* acknowledges himself satisfied, and old *Hazlewood* is delighted, but *Thresk*, when he discovers that *Richard* and *Stella* are lovers, decides that the latter has no right to marry without giving her husband the whole truth, and tells her so. That night *Stella* visits him secretly at midnight, in the library, and confesses that she killed *Ballantyne*—in a sort of daze—but that she loves *Harold* with all her soul, will not run the risk of losing him, and will stick to her old story. Then says *Thresk:* "If you won't tell the truth, I must." To this she makes the virtual reply: "If you do, I kill myself."

The HEART of the BIBLE

Specially prepared for Young People, Parents and Teachers, for the Home and School, by

Ella Broadus Robertson



THIS BOOK differs from any other published in the fact that it contains all the principal stories and events of the Bible in historical order, in the exact language of the Bible itself, using the latest and best translation, the

American Standard Version.

The idea was suggested to the author by the desire of her children for Bible stories "just as they are told in the Bible."

The "Heart of the Bible" reveals that the Bible is not a book of verses, but of histories, stories and poems, delightful to read, as well as a guide to the highest living, purest ideals and noblest thoughts.

Large, clear type, 8 full page colored and 16 black and white illustrations. Size 5x7½ ins.

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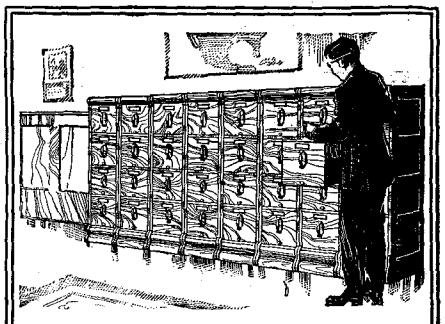

Sure Tips on Transfer Cases

Errors in transferring so common at this time can be attributed either to the introduction of methods that are too complicated for the average filing clerk to understand, or because the method of indexing in the storage cases differs from that used in the active files.

The Globe-Wernicke Twin Tab

method of indexing insures the continuity of the same arrangement in the storage case that is used in the original or active file, making a simple, safe, and practical method that can be continued indefinitely without the risk of confusion or loss of time.

Write for our circular on **Transfer Tips,** explaining the Safe-guard method of filing and transferring, either in flat or folded form.

Simply address Dept. V 810.

The Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati

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Next *Thresk* confesses his own love—the old love that has never really died—and proposes to brave all, tell all, and flee with her, whereupon she gives checkmate by saying that she is already *Harold's* wife. But he agrees that the truth must be told—and told it is, in the last act—to *Harold* and his father—but the young man is stanch, refuses to give up his bride (which, of course, he could not do even if he wished), and—as nobody else knows or needs know the secret—the curtain falls on general reconciliation. *Thresk* only is out in the cold.

THE MISDEMEANORS OF MAGGIE

JUST what a young woman will do for the sake of her children was capitally shown in a play produced last week at Daly's Theater, New York. "Kindling" is its name, but there is nothing wooden about it. Margaret Illington, who gained fame in "The Thief" several years ago, takes the prime part of *Maggie*, and "steals and steals and steals." She is married to a longshoreman named *Schultz*,—and, says the New York *Times:*

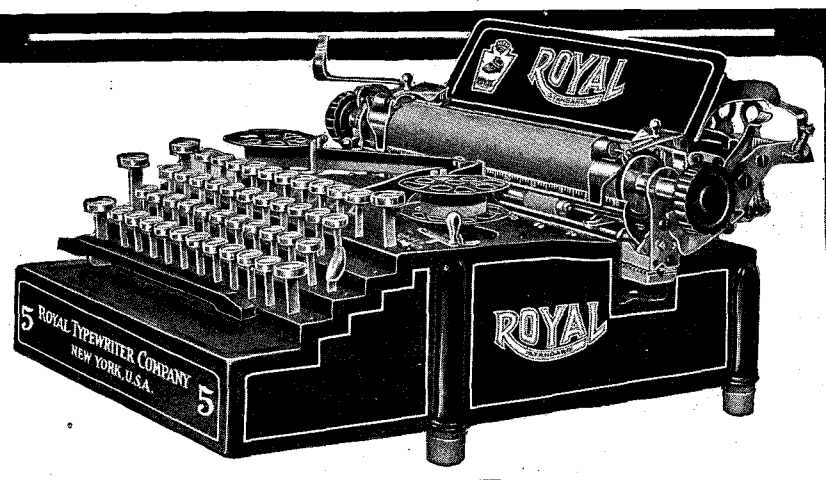
They live in a horrible tenement, fairly happy, until *Schultz* begins to talk about the crime of bearing children in such surroundings. *Mrs. Bates*, a friend from the floor above, talks on the same subject, and the charity doctor tells of the poor children he has had to watch die in the same place.

People from "up-town" have something to say about the poor and their babies, too, and *Maggie* is driven almost to desperation. She has not told *Heinrich*, her husband, but she has brought home an old cradle, and has made some little clothes to hide in it. *Heinrich* tells her that if a child were born to him in that tenement, he would kill it.

Mrs. Bates instils into *Maggie's* mind the idea that she has no right to let her baby come into the world without being able to promise it a heritage of strength and health. *Mrs. Bates* thinks taking things for a baby's sake isn't stealing. The old lady has a son, *Steve*, a loafer, a thief, and a good deal worse than a thief, whom *Heinrich* has ordered from his flat.

It comes about that one of the people from "up-town," a *Mrs. Burke-Smith*, offers *Maggie* a position as seamstress, at the solicitation of her niece, *Alice*, who is a worker among the tenements. *Mrs. Burke-Smith* owns the house where *Maggie* lives. The young wife takes the position, and is persuaded by *Steve* to help him in a bit of thieving. *Steve* agrees to share his spoils with her, and *Maggie* determines to take the money she gets to go to Wyoming with *Heinrich*, take a homestead claim, and give the coming baby a chance to be something more than "Kindling."

Steve does the stealing, and *Maggie* is given her share, a diamond brooch, which she pawns for $113. She lies to her husband about the source of the money, and *Alice*, who owns the brooch, helps her in the deceit. But *Heinrich* gets at the truth, and finally at the reason for her crime. He forgives her. But in the final act a particularly astute detective discovers *Maggie's* share in the crime. Of course, at the conclusion, *Alice* and her



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We Guarantee

That the Royal Standard Typewriter is made of the highest grade materials obtainable and by the most skillful workmen money can hire;

That it will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time at less expense for upkeep than any other typewriter, regardless of price.

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Every Royal has back of it this guarantee—one which no other typewriter concern has ever dared to make. Do you think we would make such a guarantee if we did not *know* the Royal has the simplicity and durability to enable it to outclass any other machine? Back of the machine and the guarantee are the resources and experience of one of the largest organizations in the industry.

BECAUSE of its guaranteed high-grade construction, its embodiment of every practical improvement and feature found in any other machine, *combined with low price*, the New Royal No. 5 is truly the machine the American business man has been waiting for.

Here it is, the king among typewriters, challenging the world to show a machine that can do better work, easier work, or more work, *no matter what its price!*

Has **Two-Color Ribbon.** Only one which insures *perfect* two-color writing; overlapping of colors impossible.

Has **Back Spacer.** Touch the key and the carriage draws back one space; a popular feature convenient in billing, tabulating, making corrections.

Has **Tabulator.** An important and valuable improvement, perfected with usual Royal simplicity and efficiency.

Has **Tilting Paper Table.** Found only on the Royal; gives instant access to all margin and tabulator stops; a time-saver and great convenience.

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$75 is price of Model 5—same as charged for Model 1 with Tabulator. Everything included. No extras.

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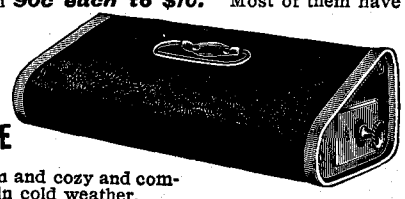
In Auto, Sleigh or Wagon on Cold Days Use a Clark Heater— It is neat, compact, attractive and unbreakable; supplies the heat without flame, smoke or smell.

We make 20 styles of these heaters from ***90c each to $10.*** Most of them have attractive carpet covers with asbestos lining. They have been on the market ten years and please every purchaser. We guarantee that you will be pleased or money refunded. They fit in at the feet, occupy little space and are just the thing.



DON'T SHIVER AND BE UNCOMFORTABLE

when one of these heaters will keep you warm and cozy and comfortable on every business or pleasure trip in cold weather.

Ask your dealer for a CLARK HEATER—the only kind that will last indefinitely, never get out of order, and heat as much or as little as you want. Insist on the CLARK. Write for complete catalog—a postal brings it. WRITE NOW.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY ***88 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO***

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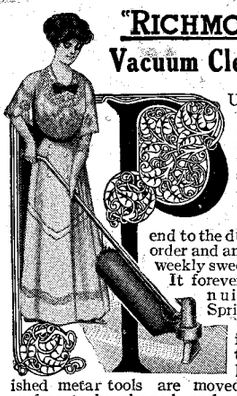

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Vacuum Cleaning

PUTS an end to brooms, mops and dusters and the backaches and drudgery they bring. It puts an end to the dust and disorder and annoyance of weekly sweeping days. It forever stops the nuisance of Spring and Fall housecleaning. With this method, highly polished metar tools are moved over the surface to be cleaned, and every piece, part or particle of dust, dirt, sand, moths, larvae, etc., are instantly drawn away by suction to an air-tight receptacle, leaving nothing to play havoc with the floor coverings and other furnishings.

"RICHMOND" Vacuum Cleaning may be installed in any building, large or small, old or new, town or country. Wherever installed it will pay for itself in from eighteen to thirty months in the "housecleaning" expense it saves you and in the depreciation of furnishings it prevents, to say nothing of the happiness and healthfulness of having for the first time a perfectly clean house without a vestige of dust and dirt from top to bottom.

"COLLECT THE DUST —DON'T SPREAD IT"

"RICHMOND" Vacuum Cleaning embraces every provedly successful type of apparatus. It includes Hand-Power Cleaners for $29.00; Ten-Pound Portable Electric Cleaners for $73.00; and Built-in-the-House plants for $225.00, to a 40-sweeper plant such as cleans Marshall Field's store—all on our "Easy Payment Plan" of 50c. per week and upward; or a liberal discount will be allowed for cash.

The "RICHMOND" Portable Suction Cleaner shown in the illustration weighs but *ten* pounds instead of sixty. All that any portable cleaner can do, this one does. It is simple in construction. There is nothing to wear out. There are no gears, no diaphragms, no valves. Nothing to jiggle loose. To operate simply attach to any electric lamp socket. Costs only one cent per hour to operate.

Our "Special Agency Plan" enables live, energetic young men to become the "RICHMOND" Vacuum Cleaning representatives of their respective communities. Our "Special Correspondence Course in Salesmanship," together with direct instructions from our trained representatives, insures success. Write for particulars. Local agents wanted everywhere.

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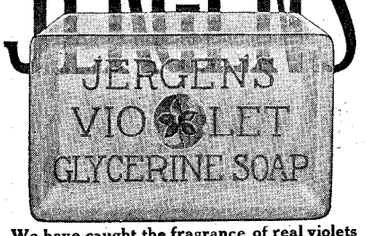
JERGENS



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Send 2c in stamps for a Sample Cake today. THE ANDREW JERGENS CO. DEPT. S, CINCINNATI, O.

aunt succeed in absolving the wife from blame.

But in this last act comes a scene that sent the audience away from the theater with tears in their eyes. *Maggie's* confession told straightforwardly, with the poor cradle as a background, simply got to the hearts of the people last night, and made a fitting climax to an unusually interesting play.

A PLAY OF FAMED PEOPLE

"THE First Lady of the Land" gave New Yorkers a chance last week to look back upon the lives of Hamilton, Madison, and Burr, and the latter's "darling," Dolly Todd. There is not a villain in the plot, and even that old symbol of wickedness, Aaron Burr, is made out as a much-maligned sort of chap who is not such a bad fellow, after all. First and last:

Burr brings Madison to call on Dolly because Madison has made a speech in Burr's defense in the Presidential election. Madison has long been smitten with the lady, but their first encounter was only a short time before, when he had picked her up after she had fallen and hurt her ankle, and you gather from the play that James had seen that ankle. Anyhow, he makes his declaration on his first call, and Dolly almost yields.

But she is under the spell of Burr's fascination. She learns that Burr has challenged Hamilton—who is not a character in the play—finds he loves her, makes him promise that he will let Hamilton kill him rather than kill Hamilton, and is apparently ready to become the wife of the Vice-President, to which office Burr, as second choice after Jefferson for the Presidency, succeeded. Upon the tragic outcome of the duel she casts the vote for Madison, who has become Secretary of State, goes to Washington, and is seen entertaining at a White House dinner to the diplomatic corps.

A squabble among the latter over the right of precedence in going in to dinner affords occasion for some delightful comedy. Then Burr's indictment comes and his arrest is ordered at Madison's house, but Dolly sends the officer away, and guarantees that Burr will come to him. Until the last Burr evidently keeps the hope that Dolly will turn to him, and you fear lest she may—she seems not to know her mind when he is around—and when he goes out to submit to arrest she actually kisses her hand to him—a sort of involuntary movement. Then she turns to her husband, and what she says convinces you he has her this time, after all.

The Has and the Are

I'd rather be a Could Be
If I could not be an Are;
For a Could Be is a May Be,
With a chance of touching par.
I'd rather be a Has Been
Than a Might Have Been, by far;
For a Might Have Been has never been,
But a Has was once an Are.
—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Hearty Appetite

—and no after-effects. That is what everyone wants. And it is assured when you drink the water of good health—

Londonderry
Mineral Water

There's a quality that gives relish to every meal, in Londonderry. Its purity and lightness make it the finest of solvents—a water that takes up and carries off the waste of the body. With elements that the body needs—and none that can harm.

A delightful blender.

Effervescent, in three table sizes. Plain, in half-gallon bottles.

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The pipe of the day. $1.50

Hard rubber bit with silvered mount. Meerschaum lining. Send $1.50 TODAY and be *satisfied*. Your money back if you're not. postage prepaid
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

On the Make.—Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands of dollars. —*Life.*

Give and Take.—HOWELL—"Does he take things philosophically?"

POWELL—"Yes; but he doesn't part with them philosophically."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Only Chance.—"If those California women run for office do you think they would be guilty of purchasing votes?"

"Not unless they got green trading stamps with them."—*Houston Post.*

From Bucket to Brush.—SHE (in art museum)—"They say that famous marine artist was once a plain farmer's boy. I wonder where he developed his talent?"

HE—"Probably drawing water on the farm."—*Boston Transcript.*

Calming Auntie.—AUNT MARY (horrified)—"Good gracious, Harold, what would your mother say if she saw you smoking cigarets?"

HAROLD (calmly)—"She'd have a fit. They're her cigarets."—*Tit-Bits.*

Before Hostilities Began.—"I hope your novel ends happily?"

"Indeed it does. It ends in the marriage of the heroine and hero; does not go into their married life at all."—*Houston Post.*

Not for His.—RICH MAN—"Would you love my daughter just as much if she had no money?"

SUITOR—"Why, certainly!"

RICH MAN—"That's sufficient. I don't want any idiots in this family."—*Chicago News.*

A Cinch.—WILLIS—"They say Dobbler has sold his painting, 'The Retreat from Bull Run,' that he has been trying to sell for years. How did he manage it?"

GILLIS—"Easily. Simply changed the title to 'Automobilists Returning Home.'"—*Puck.*

Important.—MRS. DE STYLE—"Marie, I shall take one of the children to church with me."

THE MAID—"Yes'm."

MRS. DE STYLE—"Which one will go best with my new purple gown?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Terrible Accident to Chaos.—Talleyrand's conservatism was summed up by a witty compatriot, Paul de Courrier, who declared that if Talleyrand had been present at the creation, he would have exclaimed: "Good gracious! Chaos will be destroyed!"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Automatic.—Pius the Ninth was not without a certain sense of humor. One day, while sitting for his portrait to Healy, the painter, speaking of a monk who had left the church and married, he observed, not without malice: "He has taken his punishment into his own hands."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

IF you've built air castles about what a real smoke is, let them come sailing down to earth and harden into granite, for here's

Philip Morris English Mixture and Cut Plug

Every pound of "P. M." costs you $2.00, but it's worth it. We could tell you a long story about the supreme quality of the leaf, how we have produced tobacco for you that's fit for a king, but if you've sworn out a search warrant for pipe consolation, chance a quarter for a trial tin. Let the smoke be the perpetual orator.

Most all good shops sell Philip Morris English Mixture and Cut Plug in 25c, 50c and $1.00 tins. If yours doesn't, send us his name and address with 25c for trial tin of either brand.

PHILIP MORRIS & CO., Ltd.
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Scarf Pin and Button Case

An Ideal Gift for a Man

$1.00 Postpaid

Convenient, useful, rich-looking.

Three separate compartments for scarf pins, links, studs and buttons. Everything in its place and at the fingers' tips the instant it's wanted.

Morocco covered; soft ooze lining. Strong snap clasp. Attractive for dressing table; compact for traveling. Size 4⅛" x 3" x 1¼". Exceptional value.

Send $1.00 NOW (importation is limited). Prompt refund if you are not well satisfied. Booklet FREE.

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TRY IT YOUR SELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it. **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator** with "Dausco" Oiled Linen Back negative roll is the result of 27 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original. Clear, clean, perfect. Complete Duplicator, cap size, price $7.50 less discount 33 1-3 per cent, net **$5**

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DR ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Gives almost instant relief and is easily applied. For bathing the eyes it is indispensable. Booklet free

25¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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A Christmas Gift of Enduring Value

THE whole civilized world is thinking of Christmas gifts. A year hence most of the millions of holiday offerings will be worn out, lost or forgotten. Why not choose a gift which will afford substantial, lasting pleasure to your wife, your son, your daughter or yourself?

¶ The best of all holiday gifts is one which lasts; which grows in value from year to year; and which, when it has served its purpose, is worth in cash every dollar that was paid for it.

¶ What is more practical than a sound 6% Bond, paying interest every six months, a semi-annual reminder of the gift and the giver? It possesses intrinsic, sustained value; it does not wear out, depreciate or go out of fashion; it pays interest twenty times, and returns its principal on the tenth anniversary.

¶ Moreover, to its holder, it is a constant example of thrift and financial management, priceless gifts in themselves.

¶ At this season, when interest or maturing principal is seeking reinvestment, the purchase of a conservative Bond is particularly timely.

¶ Conservative investors favor A-R-E 6s, the 6% Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and upward, and pay interest semi-annually by coupons attached. They are based on the ownership of New York real estate affording ample security, and they provide various conveniences.

¶ These Bonds have been issued for 24 years, during which they have paid 6% without loss or delay, returning to investors nearly $8,000,000 in principal and interest.

¶ Descriptive printed matter and map of New York City will be sent on request. Write today.

American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888 Assets, $23,026,889.67
Capital and Surplus, $2,011,247.80
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Flexible binding, of heavy seal grain cow-hide leather. Screws countersunk—can't scratch. For Real Estate Agents, Lawyers, Corporations, Students, Engineers, Ministers, Insurance Agents, Salesmen. Adapted for Private Ledgers, Minutes—in fact, for every known record use. Price, $4.25 complete, with 200 leaves and leather tab index. If your dealer can't supply you, we'll send book on receipt of price. State form of ruling required in your business. Will refund money if not satisfactory. Send for folder

THE HEINN CO., Dept. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

A Chipper Chopper.—CUSTOMER—"I want to order my wife a round."

BUTCHER—"So do I mine, sir; but she orders me around."—*Boston Transcript.*

Papa's Job.—"What is Billy Hardatit doing these days?" asked Smithers.

"Oh, he's working his son's way through college," said little Binks.—*Harper's Weekly.*

As the Boy Sees It.—"Now, Willie," said the superintendent's little boy, addressing the blacksmith's little boy, who had come over for a frolic, "we'll play 'Sabbath School.' You give me a nickel every Sunday for six months, and then at Christmas I'll give you a ten-cent bag of candy."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Kept them Hustling.—"A good turkey dinner and mince pie," said a well-known after-dinner orator, "always puts us in a lethargic mood—makes us feel, in fact, like the natives of Nola Chucky. In Nola Chucky one day I said to a man:

"'What is the principal occupation of this town?'

"'Wall, boss,' the man answered, yawning, 'in winter they mostly sets on the east side of the house and follers the sun around to the west, and in summer they sets on the west side and follers the shade around to the east.'"—*Washington Star.*

The "Real Henry Clay."—One winter morning Henry Clay, finding himself in need of money, went to the Riggs Bank and asked for the loan of $250 on his personal note. He was told that while his credit was perfectly good, it was the inflexible rule of the bank to require an indorser. The great statesman hunted up Daniel Webster and asked him to indorse the note.

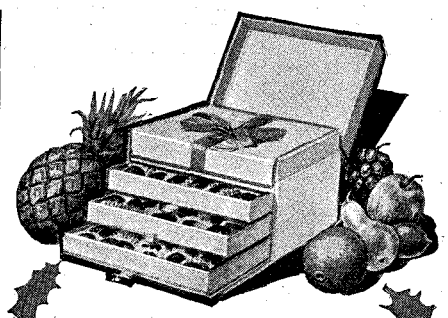
"With pleasure," said Webster. "But I need some money myself. Why not make your note for five hundred, and you and I will split it?"

This they did. And to-day the note is in the Riggs Bank—unpaid.—*Popular Magazine.*

Nothing Doing.—Two woman's college professors, the professor of English literature and the professor of history, attended a matinée of a Shakespearian production during Christmas week to make "notes" for their lectures for the following year and to compare impressions. When they arrived at the theater they were dismayed to find that their seats were separated several rows. They realized that their joint work would practically be nullified. The history professor, however, noticed that the man sitting next to her seemed to be alone, and after much hesitation she decided to explain matters and ask him if he would take the seat of the literature professor three rows ahead. She was a shy, Southern young woman, but finally, mustering up her courage, she laid her hand on the man's arm and asked gently:

"Excuse me, sir; but are you not alone?"

The man grew confused, coughed nervously, and then, putting his hand to his mouth, he whispered to the amazed professor: "Cheese it, kid, my wife is sitting next to me."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 1.—Russia orders an advance on Teheran following Persia's refusal to dismiss Shuster, its Treasurer-General. The British Government refuses to intervene.

Nanking surrenders to the Chinese revolutionists.

December 2.—William Morgan Shuster takes issue with Sir Edward Grey, denying any bias in Persian affairs.

King George and Queen Mary land at Bombay.

December 3.—Ten thousand Persians march to the American Legation in Teheran asking help in their rejection of Russia. The National Council telegraphs an appeal to the American Congress.

December 5.—A decisive battle for the possession of the oasis outside Tripoli is fought between 20,000 Italians and 8,000 Turks, with victory for the former.

December 6.—Heads of the Chinese Republic decide to float a bond issue of $5,000,000. Prince Chun, the Chinese Regent, abdicates.

Domestic

December 1.—James B. and John J. McNamara plead guilty at Los Angeles.

December 3.—William J. Burns asserts in Indianapolis that Samuel Gompers must have known the guilt of the McNamara brothers.

December 4.—The Sixty-second Congress meets in regular session.

John D. Rockefeller retires from the Standard Oil Company, of which he has been in charge for forty-one years. His brother and Henry M. Flagler also resign.

December 5.—President Taft's message, devoted entirely to the trusts, is read in both Houses of Congress.

James B. McNamara is sentenced to life imprisonment and his brother to fifteen years by Judge Bordwell.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

December 14.—The Legislative Council of Kentucky elect representatives to the Confederate Congress.

December 15.—Col. James A. Garfield, with his Ohio regiment, leaves Columbus for the seat of war in Kentucky.

December 16.—Two Senators from Kentucky are sworn in as members of the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

December 17.—The belligerent tone of the British papers over the *Trent* affair creates great excitement throughout the United States.

Colonel Terry's Texan Rangers attack the Union force on the Grand River opposite Mumfordsville, Ky., but are repulsed with the loss of their colonel and 30 others killed. The Union loss is 25 killed and wounded.

Twenty-eight Union men are captured by the Confederates on the Cumberland River, near Paducah.

An expedition under the command of General Pope attacks a Confederate camp near Shawnee Mound, Mo., taking 150 prisoners and a large quantity of supplies.

December 18.—British papers reaching the United States show that war between America and England is considered inevitable. In France the same view is held. The French Emperor has sent a circular note to the European Powers condemning the capture of Mason and Slidell.

A detachment of General Pope's forces surprizes a Confederate camp at Millford, Mo., and takes 1,300 prisoners and a large quantity of supplies.

December 19.—A Confederate light battery shells a Union battery near Point of Rocks, Md., but is compelled to retire.

Southern papers report that the property of Northerners in the South has been confiscated to the value of $2,500,000.

December 20.—An engagement takes place near Drainesville, Va., between General Ord's brigade and four Confederate regiments under General Stewart, resulting in favor of the Union forces.

In Congress a resolution for the confiscation of all Confederate property and a liberation of the slaves is laid aside by a majority of two.

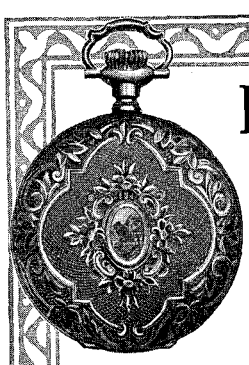
A skirmish occurs near Hudson, Mo.

Eleven schooners laden with stone are sunk in the entrance of Charleston Harbor.

December 21.—The Southern papers are filled with articles expressing delight at the prospect of a war between England and the United States.

December 22.—The Confederate commissary and ordnance stores at Nashville are destroyed by fire.

December 23.—A slight encounter takes place in Perry County, Ky.



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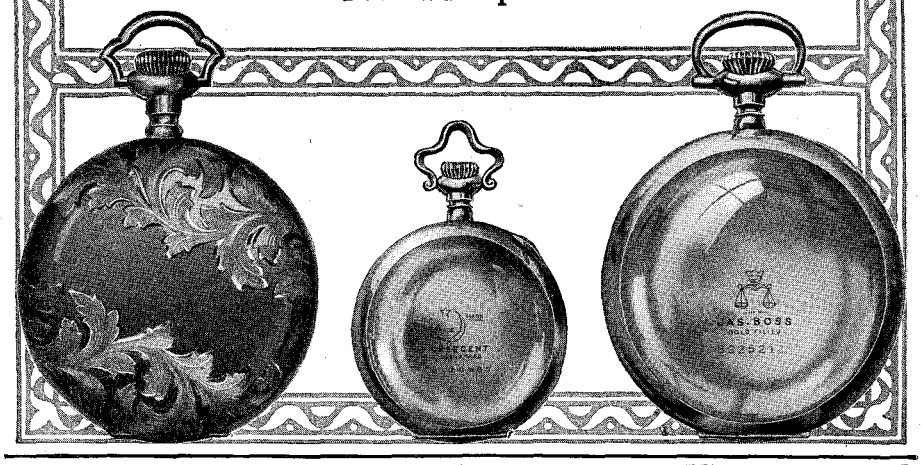

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WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

(*Continued from page* 1160)

Alhambra (optional), Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, the Holy Land, Egypt, Italy, the Riviera, England, and return to New York. The cost of the trip, including shore excursions, hotel expenses, etc., first-class throughout, is $400.

There are two Raymond-Whitcomb tours planned for the season. The first sails from New York January 24, returning June 2, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece, Turkey, and Europe. The cost is $1,585. The second, a shorter tour, leaves New York February 20, returning May 24, the total cost being $1,145. There will be six Cook's Tours, with respective sailing-dates from New York and fares as follows: January 6 and January 10, fare $1,160 and $1,130 respectively; January 20 and 24, fares $1,240 and $1,210; February 3, $1,030; February 14, $1,210; February 20 and 21, $1,030 and $1,040; March 2, $845. These tours cover the usual Mediterranean ports, allowing plenty of time for sightseeing, and are of varying duration.

BERMUDA, NASSAU, AND PORTO RICO

Nearest to the United States of all the islands of the south, are the Bermudas and the Bahamas. The latter comprize a group of over three hundred coral islands, lying about 700 miles south of New York, upon which is enjoyed a winter temperature rarely registering below 60 degrees. So popular have these little islands been for many years past, that the tourist meets with no difficulty in finding the kind of hotel or boarding-house which may suit his or her means.

Owing to their proximity to this country, this group of islands is easily reached, and is on the regular itineraries of several of the large steamship companies doing business in the West Indies. Special tours, also, are made to these islands by tourist agencies and the steamship companies themselves.

The two principal lines running between New York and Bermuda are the Royal Mail and the Quebec Steamship Companies. Sailings on the *Bermudian*, belonging to the latter company, are on every Wednesday. On the Royal Mail the sailings are at ten-day intervals. During the season this company will put on its Bermuda service the new twin-screw cruiser, *Arcadian*. This cruiser is specially fitted for tourist service in tropical waters, and is said to be one of the finest vessels belonging to the company. The excursion rates from New York to Bermuda on the steamers of both these companies are $10 and up.

Through the winter tours to Bermuda are run weekly by the Raymond and Whitcomb Company, as also by Thos. Cook and Son. The former company also pays special attention to the Bahamas in connection with their Florida tours. These islands have Nassau for their principal port, and, lying off the Florida coast, are easy of access to those who wish to avoid a long sea voyage. They are on the schedule of the Ward Line steamers, running from New York to Nassau, $25 and up. One of the AGWI Tours from New York is for nine days, seven of which are spent

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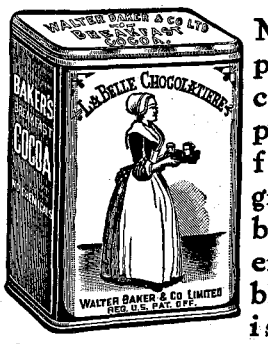

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at sea, and two in Nassau; fare, $50 and up.

Since coming under the American flag, Porto Rico has been growing in popularity as a winter resort for travelers from this country. This typically beautiful West Indian island is about 1,500 miles from New York, the time taken for the average excursion being 16 days. It is on the itinerary of most of the West Indian tours as already described, and is reached by direct steamers on the Red D and Porto Rico lines. Weekly sailings from New York are made by each of these lines, at an average of $40 and $45 up. The Porto Rico Line maintains a weekly service also between San Juan and New Orleans.

TRIPS TO SOUTH AMERICA

So successful have their former cruises been that the Hamburg-American plans a third "Grand Cruise" to South America on the *Blücher*, one of this company's largest steamers. The start will be made from New York on January 20, returning to this port April 8. The countries visited are: Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, the West Indies, and Panama, the total distance covered being 19,039 miles. The cost of the trip varies, according to stateroom, from $1,150 to $350. At Valparaiso it is optional with the tourist to make the return to Buenos Aires by the steamer or by Trans-Andean Railway across Chile and Argentina, the latter allowing nine days more time for sightseeing on shore.

Regular sailings are made by the Lamport and Holt Line of steamers on the 5th and 20th of each month to South American ports as far as Buenos Aires, the time from New York to the latter city being usually 23 days, and the passenger rate varying from $190 to $220. A considerable reduction from these rates is made for excursion tickets. Arrangements can also be made with this company for trips on the Trans-Andean Railway and various side tours.

A ninety-two-day tour is planned by the Raymond-Whitcomb Company, sailing from New York February 1 and returning May 3. Jamaica is the first country reached. From there the itinerary takes the tourist to Panama, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Barbados. The total cost of the tour is $1,385.

Cook's Semi-Annual Tour to South America, occupying 105 days, at a fare of $1,500, including all traveling expenses, leaves New York January 20, returning May 3. The itinerary includes Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, and Barbados.

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Ever since travel for health and pleasure became a custom with those who could afford it, the West Indies have held a prime place in the favor of those who would escape the severities of a northern winter. The health-giving charm of this island paradise lying at the very door of the United States, has thus been known for many a decade, and has attracted an ever-increasing throng of visitors to enjoy the relaxation of a winter spent in an atmosphere that breathes perpetual summer. To this charm of nature has recently been added a special interest growing out of the closer ties of political kinship and com-

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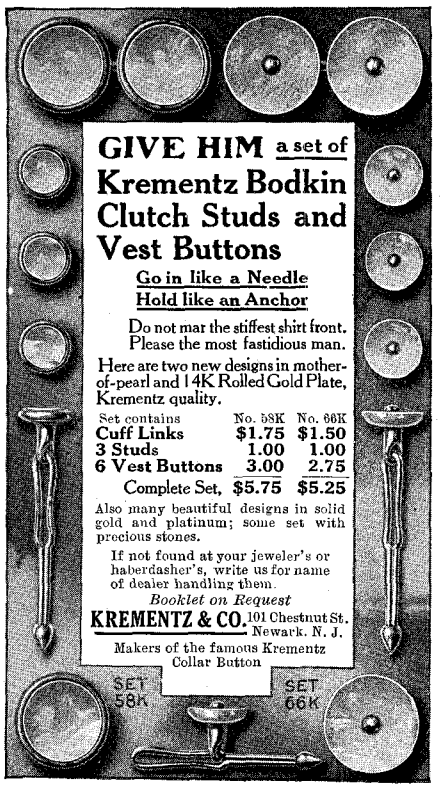

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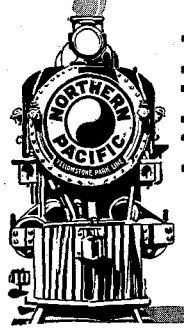

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mercial unity which are steadily drawing this country and its southern neighbors together. The digging of the Canal was, of course, a milestone in the progress of this awakening interest. It has drawn attention directly to the Isthmus of Panama itself, a region hitherto never dreamed of as a remote possibility by the winter vacationist, and it has been a factor also in bringing into new and more alluring relief the lands of romantic adventure with which the blue waters of the Caribbean are studded. As a practical consequence, the steamship companies and traveling agencies are adding to their West Indian facilities, and gradually making of this region a winter rival of the Mediterranean and the Orient.

Two important cruises planned by the White Star Line this season will start from New York on January 20 and February 24, making a thirty-one-day tour of the West Indies and Caribbean ports of South America. The *Laurentic*, a 15,000-ton triple-screw steamer, will make both trips, the fare for which will be from $150 upward. The itinerary of the first cruise is as follows: Havana and Santiago, Cuba; Port au Prince, Haiti; Kingston, Jamaica; Panama; Cartagena, Colombia; La Guayra, Venezuela; Port of Spain and La Brea, Trinidad; Bridgetown, Barbados; Fort de France and St. Pierre, Martinique; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; San Juan, Porto Rico; Nassau, Bahamas; returning to New York, February 20. The second cruise is identical with the foregoing, except that the stops at Santiago and Port au Prince are made on the return voyage. The passenger rates include all expenses on board the steamer, but not the shore excursions.

Five cruises will be made by the Hamburg-American liners *Moltke* and *Hamburg*, the sailing dates for which are January 23, February 10, February 24, March 7, March 26. This line has been conducting pleasure-cruises to this region during the past seventeen years, and their present service is thus a result of a more than usually extended experience of what is needed in this kind of enterprise. The cruises this season are varied in length and itinerary; the fare, exclusive of land charges, averages from $85 to $500. The January cruise, occupying 28 days, visits Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, and Bermuda. The first February cruise is for 21 days, and omits Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, and Martinique. The second cruise this month is the same as that in January. The first March cruise is similar to the first February cruise. The second and last cruise of the season takes only 16 days and embraces Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and Bermuda.

Other steamship companies have numerous and usually shorter tours than these. Thus, the United Fruit Company plans seven cruises this winter, averaging from 12 to 21 days in duration; fare, $76 to $210. These tours run weekly and fortnightly through the season. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans are the starting-points, and the itineraries include Jamaica, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. The Red Cross Line plans three special cruises on the tourist steamer *Stephano*. The first of these

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leaves New York December 23, and touches at Bermuda, Havana, and Nassau; time 13 days; fare $75 and up. The second has the same itinerary, and starts January 10. The third is a twenty-day cruise, leaving New York January 27, and adds Jamaica and the Isthmus to its itinerary; fare, $100 and up.

Regular trips are made every 10 days from New York by the steamers of the Quebec Steamship Company, for the Windward Islands and Demerara. The duration of these trips is about 28 days; the passenger rate from $80 to $150. Besides these, there are regular sailings to all parts of the West Indies by the Royal Mail, Hamburg-American, Red D, United Fruit, and other lines. Until the end of March, the Panama Railroad Steamship Company will have a special round trip, between New York and the Canal Zone, of $100, good for return on the same or next succeeding steamer.

TRIPS TO MEXICO

The attractiveness of this country's neighbor republic as a winter resort is attributable to various features. When the tourist passes over the Texan border line, he finds himself in a land that has practically all the novelty of scenery, human character, and mode of life which make travel in a foreign country so fascinating. Here is the land of the Aztecs, showing vestiges of a remarkable extinct civilization, the counterpart of which can be found only in Peru. The ruined monuments, the buried cities of these vanished people, are like nothing else within the reach of the tourist who does not care to wander far from home; and in the archeologist these remains of antiquity excite quite as deep, if not deeper, interest than the crumbling remains of Pompeii itself. As a setting for this historic feature, Mexico offers a delightful semitropical climate and a population in which the picturesque characteristics of the Spaniard are mingled with those of the native races.

To reach this country any of the large travel agencies furnish suggestions as to tours, etc. By steamer from New York first-class fare is $67, by railway $67.60. From San Francisco the round trip is $80. Steamers go direct from New York, or else via Havana, to the chief Mexican ports, Vera Cruz and Tampico. By rail the tourist travels via San Antonio or El Paso. The very excellent system of national railways in Mexico enables the traveler to visit pretty much any section of the republic, and to go as far south as the Guatemalan boundary. From the United States the Mexican National Railway is reached at three points on the Rio Grande —Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso.

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Pacific, the "Sunset Limited" of the Southern Pacific, the "California Limited" and "Santa Fé de Luxe" of the Atchison. What is known as "the Salt Lake route," the same being that of the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railway, takes the tourist by direct line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles and San Pedro, the latter being the ocean terminus. By the Denver and Rio Grande one may reach attractive resorts in Colorado and Utah, and the Pacific coast itself by the new extension known as the Western Pacific, running from Salt Lake to San Francisco. The Southern Pacific issues one of the largest of the season's pamphlets for tourists, being of the standard magazine size, profusely illustrated. Indeed, the literature sent out by the transportation companies, seen in mass, is now quite wonderful to behold. In this Pacific-coast literature will be found descriptions of trips to Honolulu. Attractive Honolulu matter is issued by the Pacific Mail and other lines.

From its mild climate, its historic associations, its picturesque streets and buildings, its importance as the principal Gulf city and the entrance to the Mississippi, New Orleans is naturally an attractive feature to the winter vacationist. Moreover, it can be reached by either rail or steamship at any time, and is besides a central point for tourists who contemplate extending their travels either to the Pacific or to Mexico and Central America. By steamer, the Southern Pacific Steamship Line offers a round-trip fare of $70 from New York to New Orleans, with choice of rail lines returning. These steamers run every Wednesday and Saturday, and are due at the port of arrival Mondays and Thursdays.

Probably the favorite winter tour to the Pacific Coast from New York is via New Orleans, and there are various itineraries planned by different companies along this route. A specimen tour of the kind is from January 25 to March 15, and costs, either from Boston or New York, $510. New Orleans is reached January 28. During the two-days' sojourn in the latter city, passengers make their headquarters on

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the cars, which will be placed at a convenient point for reaching the most interesting parts of the city. An excursion by chartered electric car takes the party through New Orleans. Leaving the latter city by the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Route," tourists visit San Antonio, El Paso, Pasadena, where trips are made to Mt. Lowe and Santa Catalina Island. Then Riverside, with a trip to Redlands; San Diego, Coronado Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Hotel del Monte, Big Tree Grove, San José, where an excursion is made to the Lick Observatory on the summit of Mt. Hamilton. From San José one goes to Palo Alto, where a visit is made to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and thence to San Francisco. While in San Francisco an excursion will be made to Mt. Tamalpais. After five days spent in the metropolis of the Pacific the party goes to Salt Lake City. Returning home from thence, interesting points visited are: the Cañon of the Grand River, Eagle River Cañon, Tennessee Pass and the Royal Gorge, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Crystal Park, and Denver.

Of course, many variations of this tour may be suggested, and for most tourists it is probable that a longer stay will be made at various places between New Orleans and the Coast in order that some of the remarkable features of Arizona and New Mexico scenery may be enjoyed. In California also the vacationist is apt to linger. And here it is well to point out, for the benefit of those who wish to see more of the Pacific Coast than is provided by most of the tours, that in all California towns there may be found cottages of from four to five rooms, renting unfurnished at from $10 to $20 per month. Furnished homes, ready for housekeeping, can be had at various prices. For those choosing to board with private families, or at more pretentious boarding-houses, the rates vary from $5 to $10 per week.

ADIRONDACK AND SOUTHERN RESORTS

One need not go far from a Northern home in winter, any more than in summer, to find an agreeable place in which to spend a holiday. Even the Adirondacks are held out as an attraction, and many tourists go to that region in the dead of winter. Special rates are made by the railroad companies. One of the large Adirondack clubs reports that last year 50 per cent. more guests came than in any previous year. This club has eighteen winter buildings, especially built and equipped for extreme cold weather, including double and triple windows, ventilating radiators, and open fires. The open fires in the buildings of this club number now eighty-two.

In the North Carolina territory and the region of high altitudes farther south are many attractive points fully described in the illustrated literature sent out by the Southern, Seaboard Air, Atlantic Coast, and Norfolk and Western lines. The Southern Railway has a notable train in its Southeastern Limited, which will be operated this year on a more rapid schedule than formerly, double tracking and stone ballast for a considerable part of the journey having made better speed possible.

(*Continued on page* 1179)

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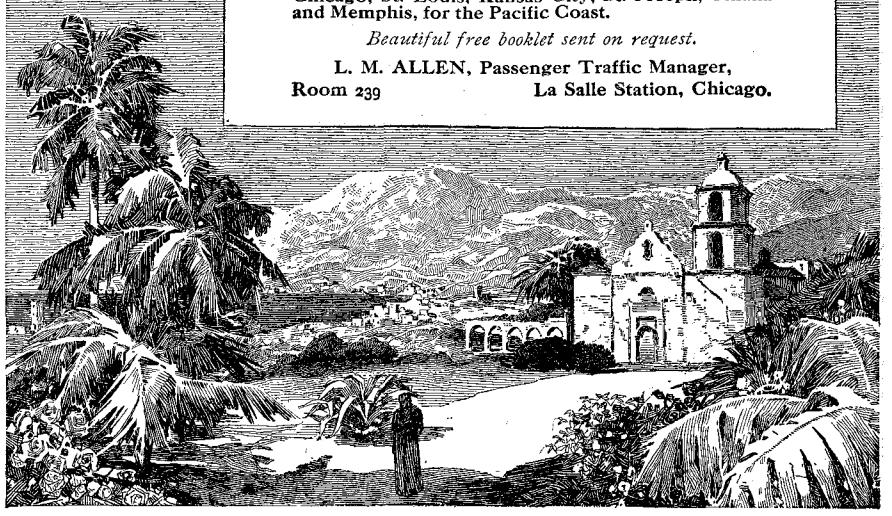

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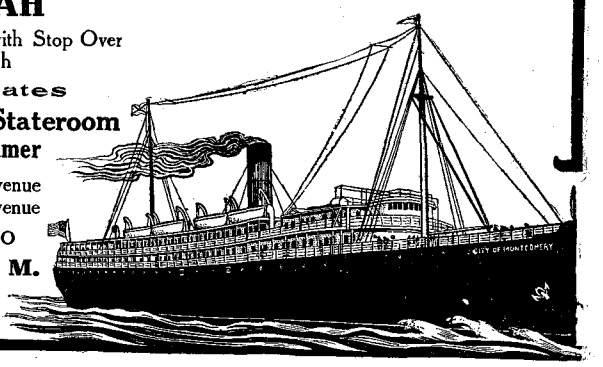

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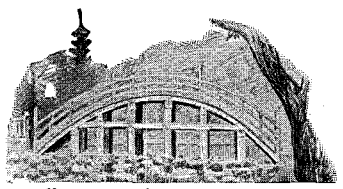

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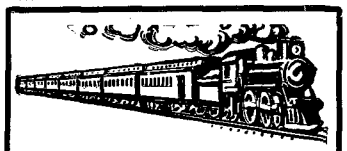

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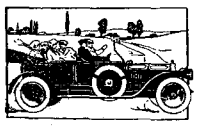

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THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
NOW OPEN. Accommodates 400. Outdoor life all winter. Beautiful drives, saddle riding, tennis, golf, yachting, sea bathing.
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Only two days from New York by fast, luxurious steamers, sailing twice a week.
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SOUTH AMERICA—the climax in travel. Special tour Feb. 3d, return via Europe without additional charge.
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SEND FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS
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(*Continued from page* 1177)

This is an all-steel-car train, and runs from New York to Asheville, Savannah, Jacksonville, Aiken, and Augusta, all without changes. It began to run on Sunday, November 26.

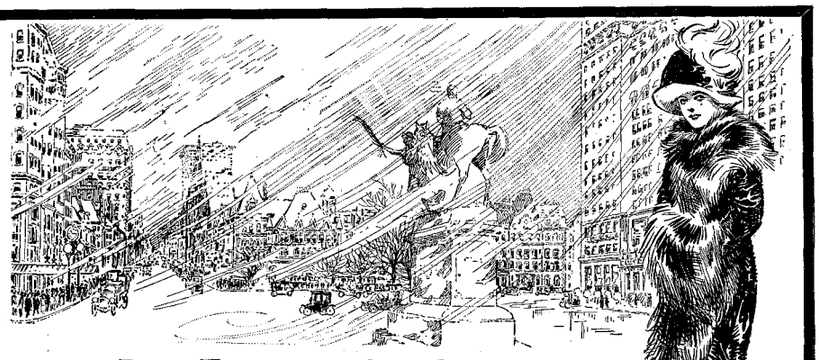
Many of the same points are reached comfortably by water by the Old Dominion Line, to Norfolk, or by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, which has among its Northern ports Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia, and among its Southern Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, and Jacksonville. By the Louisville & Nashville one may reach all that region immediately south of St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. Many of the most noted winter resorts in the South, as well as in the West Indies and Mexico, may be reached over the Queen & Crescent route, which is a part of the Illinois Central system. Among these are Aiken, Asheville, Camden, Jacksonville, and Palm Beach. For the Hot Springs of Arkansas one travels by the Missouri Pacific, which issues a beautiful pamphlet descriptive of the place.

SOUTHWARD TO FLORIDA

Some of the most popular winter resorts are found on the coast of Florida and the South, and to reach these the tourist has at his command every comfort provided by excellent railway or steamship service. Thus, the Clyde Line of Steamers has sailings from New York every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday for Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida; on Mondays and Thursdays for Brunswick, Georgia, and every Friday for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C. The fare to Jacksonville is $24.90, excursion $43.30; Charleston, $20 and $32; Brunswick, $22 and $37.30; Wilmington, $12 and Georgetown, $15, these rates including meals and berths on steamers. By railway, direct routes are afforded by the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line, the fare from New York to Jacksonville being $26.30.

Florida's east coast offers a number of famous resorts. Perhaps the most popular of these is Palm Beach, where the tourist who feels the lure of the sea, and enjoys a semitropical climate, may enjoy the very best that is to be found in hotel life. Farther north on the coast, not many miles from Jacksonville, is St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States. Aside from its delightful climate and luxurious hotels, this little town, with a permanent population of about 5,000 people, has numerous features of historic interest, relics of the Spanish occupation of two centuries or more ago, like the curious City Gate, to interest the visitor. Between St. Augustine and Palm Beach the Florida East Coast Railway touches numerous smaller resorts at which the tourist may find excellent accommodations.

There are nine Florida tours planned by the Raymond and Whitcomb Company, starting from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in January, February, and March, and each occupying a month or less in duration. The fare ranges from $310 to $425. Travel by steamship or railway is optional with the tourist. Prolonged stays will be made at several of the large hotels of the State, such as the Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine, the Ormond at Ormond, the Hotel Royal Ponciana at



Florida

CUBA—AUGUSTA—SOUTH

VIA

Atlantic Coast Line

The Standard Railway of the South—The Sea-level Route

3 Fine Trains Daily, with All-Steel, Electric Lighted Pullmans—Dining Cars 3

Leaving New York, from Penn. R. R. Station.

"Florida & West Indian Limited"	10:16 A. M.
"Palmetto Limited"	3:38 P. M.
"Coast Line Florida Mail"	9:30 P. M.

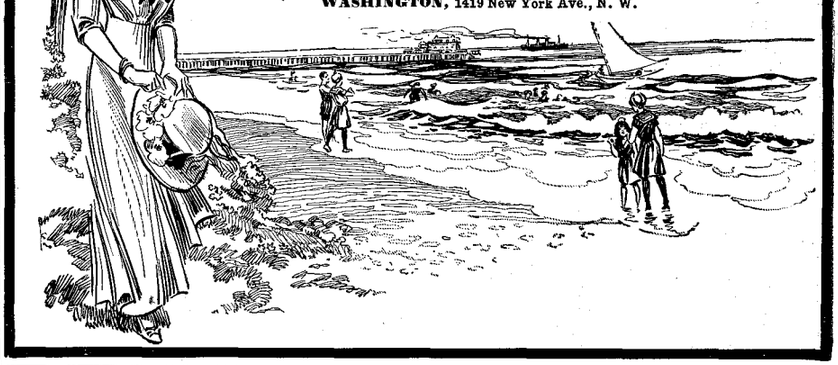
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1ST, THE

"New York and Florida Special"

(25TH SEASON) WILL BE IN OPERATION

Superior Roadway, Equipment and Service to Augusta, Summerville, Thomasville and Florida Resorts.

OFFICES: NEW YORK, B'way, cor. 30th St.; BOSTON, 243 Washington St.; PHILADELPHIA, 1019 Chestnut St.; BALTIMORE, Light & German Sts.; WASHINGTON, 1419 New York Ave., N. W.



"Sunset Limited"

Extra Fare California Train, Semi-weekly between New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco—New Steel Pullman Equipment—Drawing Rooms, Compartments, Observation-Library Cars—Dining Car Service best in the world—Barber, Valet, Manicure, Ladies' Maid, Hair Dresser, Stenographer, Telephone, Electric Lights, Fans, Vacuum Cleaners, Shower Baths—58 hours to Los Angeles—72 hours to San Francisco—Every Safety and Convenience.

For Pullman reservations apply to any ticket agent or address

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT

South America and Panama Canal

20,000 Mile Cruise, leaving New York Jan. 20, 1912

Calling at **Port of Spain, Pernambuco, Santos, Buenos Aires** (Across the Andes), **Punta Arenas** (through the **Straits of Magellan**), **Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Bridgetown,** and a visit to the **Panama Canal.** Duration of Cruise **80 Days**—Cost **$350 and up.** Exceptional side trips everywhere. Cruises De Luxe to the **West Indies.**

Five Delightful Cruises to the **WEST INDIES** **Panama Canal, Venezuela and Bermuda**

Leaving New York by the Palatial Twin Screw Steamers

S. S. Moltke (12,500 tons), **28 days,** Jan. 28, Feb. 24, 1912, **$150** and up.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 tons), **21 days,** Feb. 10, March 7, 1912, **$125** and up.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 tons), **16 days,** March 26, 1912, **$85** and up.

Every luxury of travel, every refinement of service insured

GRAND ANNUAL EVENT

Around *the* World

November, 1912, and February, 1913, by the Large Cruising Steamship,

"VICTORIA LUISE"

(16,500 tons).

GRAND ANNUAL CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

By the most palatial cruising steamer afloat, **S. S. "VICTORIA LUISE"** (16,500 tons). Sailing from **New York, January 30, 1912,** on a **78-Day Cruise** to **Madeira, Spain,** the **Mediterranean** and the **Orient.** Cost **$325** and upward. The **"Victoria Luise"** is equipped with modern features providing every luxury and comfort on long cruises.

Italy and Egypt

Special Trip by the **superb** transatlantic liner **"Kaiserin Auguste Victoria,"** the largest and most luxurious steamer of the service. **Leaves New York February 14, 1912, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche (Nice), Genoa, Naples and Port Said.** To or from Port Said, **$165** and up. To or from all other ports, **$115** and up.

Send for booklets giving information, etc.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway New York
Boston Philadelphia
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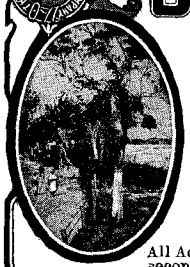
Makes repairs neat and quick. Mends harness, shoes, canvas. Myers' Sewing Awl makes Lock Stitch. **$1 prepaid.** Big money for agents. **C. A. MYERS CO., 6381 Lexington Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. TO BERMUDA



"There is more beauty to the square foot in Bermuda than anywhere else in the world."
William Dean Howells
The foremost American Novelist, so declares in "A Bermudan Sojourn." (Harper's Magazine, Dec.) continuing:—
"I used to recall Italy there, but for beauty Italy is nowhere beside Bermuda."

Round Trip $10 and up
R.M.S.P. TAGUS 5,545 Tons
All Accommodations First-Class; no second-class or steerage. Orchestra, bilge keels, wireless, etc.

8,780 TONS REGISTER **ARCADIAN** 14,120 TONS DISPLACEMENT
Sailing Every Saturday Commencing Soon
The most palatial liner ever in the Bermuda Service

WEST INDIES
PANAMA JAMAICA
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SEE THE CANAL NOW while it is in its most interesting stage. *WRITE FOR BOOKLETS*
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., New York
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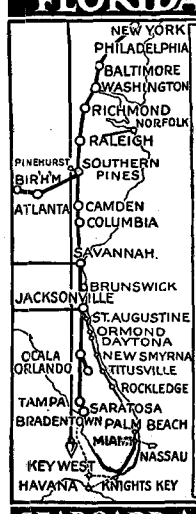
W. H. EAVES, N.E.P.A., 200 Washington St., Boston
or any Steamship Ticket Agent.

STRAIGHT *as a* PLUMB LINE *to the* Winter Resorts *of the* CAROLINAS, GEORGIA FLORIDA *and* CUBA



All Steel, Electric-Lighted Observation Car Trains—
The Florida-Cuba Special
The Atlanta-Birmingham Special
The Seaboard Fast Mail
and early in January
The Seaboard Florida Limited
only one night out to
PALM BEACH ORLANDO, TAMPA
Get our Excursion Rates Booklets and Schedules.
W. E. Conklyn, G. E. P. Agt.
1184 Broadway, New York

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Palm Beach, and the Royal Palm at Miami. Four of these tours will include trips to Nassau in the Bahamas; three of them will embrace several days in Havana, with side trips to neighboring points of interest, and two will have both Havana and Nassau in their itinerary. An eight-day cruise to Florida, commencing on Christmas Day, is planned by the Marsters Tours, including visits to Baltimore, Savannah, and Jacksonville; fare, $45.50. The same company has arranged a number of shorter tours in which visits are made to Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Charleston, with special trips up the James River.

JAPAN AND AROUND THE WORLD

The trip that will carry the tourist around the world is becoming more and more popular. "Girdling the globe" in a short space of time is, apparently, not at all a difficult task, and the vacationist who would employ his days of leisure in doing it will find his pathway smoothed out for him by practically any of the large tourist agencies.

A very comfortable and complete "girdling" trip is one n which the tourist makes his home on a luxurious ocean steamer and sails, without worry or inconvenience as to changing from one conveyance to another, around the world. Such a tour is offered by the 17,000-ton Hamburg-American cruiser which starts from San Francisco February 6, and sails westward until it reaches New York on the eastern coast of the United States. This trip is done in 110 days, at rates from $650 to $1,450. These rates include all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, such as hotels, guides, carriage drives, etc. The itinerary is as follows: Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Gibraltar, Southampton, Cuxhaven, New York. Sufficient time for sightseeing and for taking various side-trips is spent at the different ports visited, the longest periods being 14 days in Japan and 17 in India.

Of "personally conducted" tours around the world, Cook's have one sailing from New York by Cunard liner *Caronia*, January 6, and arriving in San Francisco June 20; fare, $2,200. The Clarks have another, taking five and a half months, leaving New York January 20; fare, $2,150. The next Raymond and Whitcomb around-the-world tour starts from New York February 3, by a North German Lloyd steamer, and is due to arrive in San Francisco June 21. The cost of the entire trip is $1,650.

Japan is a favorite country for the tourist who travels in winter, and, to reach the Land of the Cherry Blossom, San Francisco is naturally the principal port of departure, altho sailings are made as well from Seattle and Vancouver. From San Francisco there are numerous tours through Japan from January to May, some of which include trips to China. One of these starts March 5, and returns to San Francisco in early July. This trip includes China and Hawaii in its Japan itinerary; fare, $1,450.

Overdid It.—"Did you try counting sheep for your insomnia?"

"Yes, doctor; but I made a mess of it. I counted ten thousand sheep, put 'em on the cars, and shipped 'em to market. The wad of money I got for 'em made me afraid to go to sleep."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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MAXWELL MASCOTTE

For the First Time in the History of Motor Car Manufacturing a Real Family Touring Car is Offered for Less than $1000.

The family man is the real backbone of the nation, and a car suitable for him must be the popular car of the year. In the Maxwell Mascotte, the leading motor car builders in America have supplied just the car required by the family man and at a reasonable price. Many makers have tried, some have offered low prices, but poor design and material—but this is the first time that a real family car of dignity, character and reputation, has been offered for less than $1000.

$980

It has been close figuring, but great purchasing power, unequaled manufacturing facilities and quantity production make it possible.

The aristocrat of moderate-priced cars is the well deserved name given to Maxwell cars, because even at comparatively low prices they wear longest, are easy to operate and maintain, and have given universal satisfaction to 47,000 owners.

The Mascotte model bristles with new features, all of which add to the comfort and satisfaction of the buyer.

We have cars ready to show you and some for immediate delivery. Call and see them. Ride in the Mascotte; ask our competitors what they think of it; talk to a Maxwell owner and then compare the Maxwell with any other car selling within $200 of its price.

Maxwell leadership in touring is proven by its extraordinary victory in the recent Glidden Tour, when it won the Glidden Trophy with a record never equaled—finishing as the only perfect score team among 64 of America's best known motor cars after a gruelling 1454-mile journey from New York to Jacksonville. Governor Hoke Smith's personal entry of a Maxwell carrying Georgia's chief executive on the long trip, won the Anderson trophy with a perfect score—all stamping Maxwell as the American Touring Champion and Maxwell design and construction as ideal for touring purposes.

Maxwell cars have made history by originating many improvements.

Maxwell originated three-point suspension.

Maxwell originated thermo-syphon cooling.

Maxwell originated multiple-disc clutch.

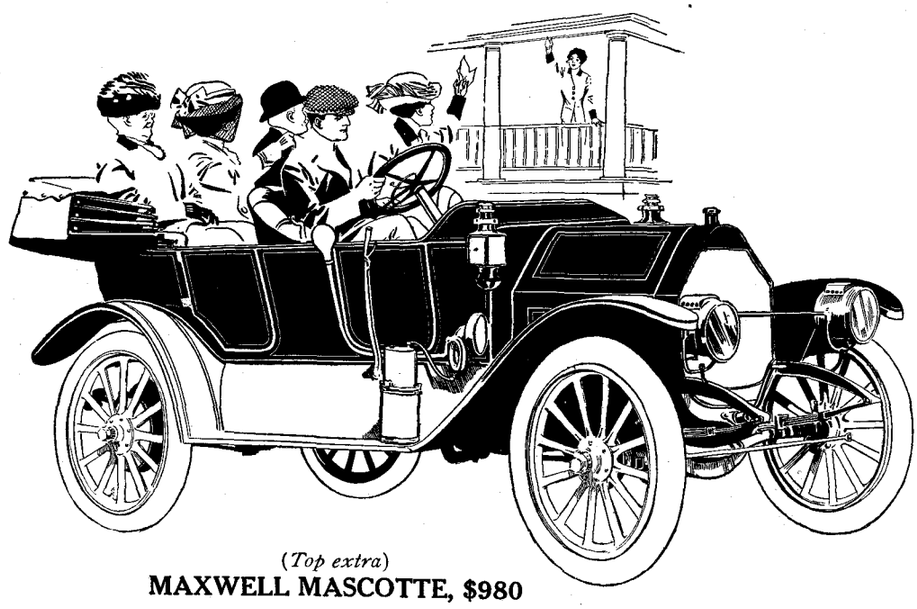
Maxwell made the first metal body.

Maxwell cars ran 10,000 miles without a single stop of the motor.

Maxwell cars are indorsed by 47,000 users, including 15,550 physicians.

Maxwell cars had 768 registrations in New York State in 1905 and 1906 with the official records showing 702 of them registered again this year, 91 per cent all in active use.

Maxwell is the Touring Champion—a title bestowed by the American Automobile Association, when it won the Glidden Tour, the National Touring Contest.



(Top extra)
MAXWELL MASCOTTE, $980

Note These Features

Motor—supplying full 25 hp. **Body**—ventilated fore-door, flush sides. **Transmission**—sliding-gear. **Ignition**—dual magneto and batteries. **Wheelbase**—104 inches. **Clutch**—metal mutiple-disc. **Springs**—imported English steel. **Brakes**—double acting on rear wheels. German steel ball-bearings. **Steering Gear**—irreversible worm gear. 17-inch steering wheel. **Tires**—32x3½ inches, Q.D. **Finish**—blue black, Mascotte gray wheels, white striping. **Price**—$980 f.o.b. factory, top extra. With roadsterbody, $950. **Equipment**—magneto, generator, two gas lamps, three oil lamps, horn, tool kit, jack, pump, tire repair kit, tool-box, foot and robe rails.

Other 1912 Models

"Special" Touring Car, $1280
"Mercury" Roadster, $1150
"Mascotte" Roadster, $950
"Messenger" Roadster, $625
"Messenger" Runabout, $600

Every Motorist should read these books — they're FREE.

"The Story of the Glidden Tour"—interesting and thrilling; "How to Judge an Automobile." Advance 1912 Maxwell Catalogue.

Send a postal—Just say "Send Books."

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Free Monthly Inspection Service.
45 Branches and 1800 Dealers—Everywhere.

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If Men Knew How to Lather, They Would Shave With More Comfort

THE action of lather on the beard is a ***double*** one.

First—the natural oil which covers each hair is removed by the soap.
Second—the water is thus enabled to get to the hair, ***moistening*** and ***softening*** it.

Stick
Moisten the beard with the wet brush, rub stick over face, work up lather with brush.

A certain amount of ***friction*** aids the lather in the performance of its duty.

Too much friction irritates the skin and causes that smarting sensation for which soap or razor is often blamed.

It follows that the method of lathering which most thoroughly penetrates the oil-covered hairs, with the least amount of rubbing, is not only the ***quickest,*** but the most ***comfortable.***

Mixing the lather in a ***cup*** and then spreading it over the face does not properly soften the beard. That mussy but frequent habit of rubbing in the lather with the fingers must then be resorted to.

And rubbing in means not only skin irritation, but ***a waste of time.***

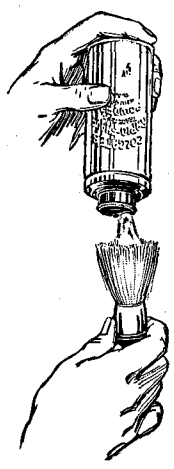
It is logical that the ***proper*** place to mix the lather is ***on the face,*** where every motion of the brush not only works ***up*** the lather, but also works it ***in.*** With this method it is unnecessary to touch face or lather with the fingers, and, without a wasted motion or a wasted moment, you obtain a thoroughly softening lather.

In Colgate's Lather—Stick, Powder or Cream—you find the ***fullest perfection of lather.*** And you have your choice of the three methods. Use whichever you prefer—the result is always the same—a perfect lather.

For cleanliness, convenience and comfort Colgate's Lather sets a new standard for simplified and sanitary shaving.

From the first motion of lathering, the beard is softened as the plentiful, soothing lather rises under the brush.

Cream
Squeeze a little cream into the wet brush or on the face and work up lather with the brush.



Powder
Shake a little powder on the wet brush and work up lather on face.

No rubbing in with the fingers is necessary. The face after shaving has a cool, comfortable feeling. Owing to its remarkable freedom from uncombined alkali Colgate's Lather prevents the "smart" you used to dread.

Analyses by eminent chemists have proved that Colgate's Lather is antiseptic.

A trial package of Stick, Powder or Cream will be sent on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address Colgate & Co., Dept. Y, 199 Fulton Street, New York.

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.

COLGATE'S

STICK-POWDER-CREAM

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